Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29TH 1828. [NUMBER 2004.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To Morrow the 30th Instant

PIECE Goods, Books, Furniture Glass Ware, and numerous other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

A NEAT BENGAL BUILT
BAROUCHE,
PAIR OF BAY
ARAB HORSES
AND HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 29th October 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION.
To-morrow the 30th Instant.
AN INVOICE
OF
JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING of Fashionable Drop Earrings, Gold Watch Keys and Seals, Split Watch Chain Rings, Patent and other Pencil Cases &c.

Meadows Street, 29th October, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE FOLLOWING
CHINA ARTICLES.

CHASED and plain Silver Mugs, Silver Flower Pots, Snuff Boxes, Lancet Cases, Otto Boxes, Watch Guards, Gold Earrings and Lockets, and Coral Sets.

Black Card Cases and Snuff Boxes, Mother O'Pearl Segar Cases, Ivory Whist Counters and Fans.

Sky blue Crape, Neck and Waist Ribbons, Nankeen Trowsers, Grass Cloth Jackets, Nankeen Dressing Gowns, Silk Drawers, ditto Jackets, Blue and Black Stocks, Fustian Trowsers, Oil Skin Caps, Boy's Nankeen Trowsers and Blue Silk Jackets &c.

Meadows Street. 29th October 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
OF ELEGANT
CHINA FURNITURE
CONSISTING OF

NUTWOOD Chests of Drawers and Bookcases per pair Rs.	400 and 450
Rosewood Ditto Ditto	160
Nutwood Washing Tables each	100
Japan Work Boxes on stands	70
Ditto Tables	30
Lacquered Tea Caddies	35
Backgammon Table	60

ALSO

Souchong Tea, Sugar Candy, Locksoy Jockstick Canoes, Feather fans and blue Cloth Caps.

Meadows Street, 29th October 1828,

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AN ELEGANT SILVER
BREAKFAST SET

CONSISTING of Teapot, Butterpot, Milk bowl and Two Sugar bowls weighing 583 Tolas price Rs. 7-1-50 per Tolas.

Meadows Street, 29th October 1828.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PART OF
A HOUSE
IN MILITARY SQUARE,
RENT Rs. 80 PER MENSEM,
APPLY TO HIGGS AND BRIGGS

Meadows Street, 29th October 1828.

THIS DAY

WEDNESDAY the 29th Oct.
FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THE remainder of an Invoice of Glass Ware, Queen's Ware, Furniture, Kerseymere and Ladies Cloth, Shawl Cloth &c. &c. &c.

ALSO.

WILL BE PUT UP AT 12 O'CLOCK.

A BAY
ARAB CHARGER

14 Hands high, perfectly quiet and steady, with several other HORSES of various sorts without reserve.

Pair of excellent Carriage Horses belonging to the late Mr. *Pollexfen.*

A Bombay Palanquin lined with Chintz.

ALSO.

Some very Superior Articles of Saddlery consisting of Briddles, Martingales, Hunting Saddles and Buggy Harness.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE
AT THEIR
COMMISSION ROOMS.

THE undermentioned Articles the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A Breakfast and Dinner Canteen fitted complete for six persons together with a Bengal Bejova and Camp Table for six.

An Air pump complete with two Glasses, and Leslie's freezing Apparatus.

A handsome Chemical Apparatus Chest fitted in very complete order.

A Chemical test Chest.

A Box of Minerals complete.

An improved lucernal Microscope.

A pair of excellent double barrelled Pistols by *Mortimer* in a Mahogany Case complete.

ALSO

The following publications from the Calcutta Press just published.

The Punics of Caius Selicus Italicus 2 Vols. by Dr. Tytler.

Miscellanies in Verse by Do.

Elements of Genl. History Do.

The Mackenzie collection by H. H. Wilson Esq. 2 Vol.

The East India Act and others of various sorts.

Bunches of Parchment of various sizes.

A GREY ARAB
LADY'S HORSE
PERFECTLY QUIET
PRICE 500 RUPEES,
A LADY'S
SADDLE AND BRIDLE,
RUPEES 40.

They have likewise a very Superior assortment of Jewellery, Ivory Card boxes, fancy Rice Paper, Ivory Parasol Sticks, and various sorts of fancy Articles of China manufacture, recently arrived per the Bombay Castle.

ON MONDAY 3d of Nov. 1828.
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

AT HIS RESIDENCE ON COLABA,
THE MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
GLASS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE &c.
OF
CAPTAIN CHARLES KEYS,

COMPRISING Tables, Chairs, Couches, Lamps, Wall Shades, a Cabinet of Shells; Books, Pictures, Garden Seats, Chandeliers, Dinner and Tea services &c. &c.

Also, three Iron Tanks of 3 ft. cube for containing Grain or Provisions.

Catalogues will soon be published, and the property on view the Saturday previous to the sale.

FOR SALE
BY
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

On WEDNESDAY the 12th November
AND FOLLOWING DAY
AT BREACH CANDY,
The Household Furniture
OF
WM. FENWICK ESQ.

CONSISTING of Couches, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Dinner, Desert and Tea Services &c.

A neat Cabinet of shells, together with plate, Glass and China Ware, and Books.

ALSO,

If not previously disposed of by private Sale) a handsome new Europe built
LANDAULETTE
AND PAIR OF HORSES,
A EUROPE BUILT
BUGGY AND HORSE.
A NEW BENGAL
SHIGRAM
JUST IMPORTED FROM CALCUTTA
PER BRIG CARTHA.

Catalogues will be published and the property may be viewed on the Monday and Tuesday preceding the Day of Sale.

FOR SALE.

A STOUT black ARAB HORSE broke to, and quiet in single or double Harness, 5 years old, height 14hd 2in. perfectly sound, and well calculated for a match carriage or buggy horse.—Price 450. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

WANTED.

AN ACTIVE MAN as CABIN STEWARD for a ship about to sail for England.——An European would be preferred. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1828.

TO BE LET.

THE well known HOUSE called Camballah, up to 31st of January 1829, for further particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE within the Fort.

Bombay, 29th October 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A Few Copies of the Proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the case of BAPOO GUNNESS, at Tannah; as published in the Gazette of the 8th Inst. corrected and revised, in the form of a neat Pamphlet at 1 RUPEE PER COPY.

Gazette Office, Oct. 29th 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

A Few Copies of the *Memoir* of the late SIR EDWARD WEST, *Chief Justice*, of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay.

Gaz. Office, 29th Oct, 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE.
THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS!

BILLS of Exchange, per set		Rs.	2
Powers of Attorney,	each	"	2
Interest Bonds,	do.	"	2
Respondentia Bonds	do.	"	1
Policies of Insurance	do.	"	1
Bills of Lading	per set	"	2
Price Currents	each	"	2

BOMBAY
REGISTER & DIRECTORY
FOR
1829,

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that on the 1st of January 1829, and on each succeeding year, will be issued from the GAZETTE PRESS, a work under the above denomination, and to which their attention is solicited. The Gentlemen who are compiling this work, *have been fortunate enough to obtain the permission of Government to be furnished with such Information from its Records, as may be necessary to insure the accuracy of the work;* and from other sources, hints for its improvement, which will be most faithfully attended to, and for which they feel extremely grateful.

The work will contain an accurate CALENDAR and ALMANAC, and complete Lists of all the Departments under this Presidency, with their disposition.

Bombay 29th October, 1828.

SAUL SOLOMON.

MERCHANT, COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING AGENT AT THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

Marine Stores, Provisions, Live Stock and Supplies of every description, furnished with facility and on moderate terms.

NEGOCIATES GOOD BILLS.

N. B.—Apartments fitted up in a superior style for the reception of Passengers.

TERMS OF BOARDING HOUSE.—Ladies and Gentlemen, accommodated at 25s. per day, including, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Beer, Children and Servants at 12s 6d.

Passengers desirous of remaining at St. Helena for any length of time, accommodated on reduced terms of 15s. each and servants 5s.

N. B.—Hot and Cold Baths, Carriages & Saddle Horses.

ST. HELENA.—It must be desirable for those Ladies and Gentlemen, returning to Europe, or about to pass a short time on that Island, for the benefit of their Health, or otherwise, to know, that there is a long established House, kept on a very different principle to those already advertised (indeed Joe Millar's boarding House is shut up) and one of, if not the best house in St. James's Valley formerly known as DR. DUNN's, the corner of the Company's Gardens, where Mr. EYRE an old Officer of the Hon'ble Company's Naval Service, continues to receive upon his old plan of *Family Comfort*, those, who are pleased to favour him with their Company.

Mr. EYRE as an Agent, takes this opportunity, of further expressing his readiness to assist in procuring supplies for Shipping, disposing of Property and otherwise attending to the interests *of all*, who, may honor him with their confidence.

6th August 1828.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE a neat BUGGY AND HARNESS (nearly new) with a Capital GREY ARAB rising 6. safe and quiet in Harness. Price 1100 Rupees.—For particulars apply to the PRINTER of the Bombay Gazette.
(c) *Bombay, 29th October* 1828.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

THE Elegant and modern MANSION on Colabah, commonly called COWPER'S COTTAGE, and lately occupied by DAVID SETON Esq.—It is well worthy the consideration of any family who is desirous of obtaining a commodious and airy habitation.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.
(c) *Bombay, 29th October* 1828.

NOTICE

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LAUDABLE SOCIETIES having deemed it expedient to discontinue taking Madras and Bombay risks in future, the Public are therefore hereby informed that no further Insurance will be granted by those Societies on the lives of Persons residing at those Presidencies and their dependencies, from and after the 1st January 1829.

(Sd.) ALEXANDER AND CO.
Secretaries Laudable Societies
CALCUTTA }
1st October 1828. } (c)

George Osborn and Co.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that in consequence of the intended departure of MR. G. OSBORN from Bombay, they have appointed PESTONJEE BYRAMJEE, of Bombay, their Agent to collect their outstanding Debts, for which purpose they have constituted him their Attorney to recover and grant acquittances in their names for the monies owing to them.

They accordingly respectfully request all parties indented to the said firm to remit the sums due by them to the said PESTONJEE BYRAMJEE, at their earliest convenience.

Bombay 29th October 1828.

Wines for Sale

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs RANKEN & SAUNDERS,

LONDON, Bottled Sherry from Maxwell and Keys, Butler and Son,

J. Ella & Co.	Rs.	24 *a* 28 per Doz.
Ditto Old Port Wine	,,	22 *a* 24
Ditto in pints Maxwell and Keys	,,	15
London Particular Madeira 5 years in bottles	,,	26
Ditto	,,	24
Very fine old Lenerille	,,	16
Sparkling White Champaigne	,,	35 *a* 50
Frontignac	,,	20
Sercial in pints	,,	18
Claret (Mazwell & Keys 1st Growth)	,,	40
Ditto from other houses	,,	25
Ditto 2d Growth from Harper and Co.	,,	25 *a* 30
Real Cognac Brandy in Casks of 30 *a* 50 Gallons imported direct from France to order	Rs.	3½ per Gall.
Ditto in bottle	,,	12 per Dozen
Holland's in Cases each 7 Gallons	,,	30 per Case
Genuine Highland Whiskey	,,	30 per Dozen

Bombay 29th October 1828.

Advertisement

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of GEORGE FORBES Esq. late of Bombay Merchant, Deceased having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES FORBES Esq. one of the Executors therein named all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 28th day of Oct. 1828.

E. C. MORGAN
Proctor

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 11th day of July 1827 made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein DOSSABOY RUTTONJEE ENTEE is the Complainant and BURJORJEE RUTTONJEE ENTEE and RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE ENTEE are Defendants the Creditors and pecuniary legatees of RUTMONJEE MANOCKJEE the Testator and the Creditors of HIRJEEBHOY RUTTONJEE ENTEE the Intestate, in the said Decree respectively named are by themselves or their Solicitors on or before the 1st day of June next to come in before WILLIAM FENWICK the Master of the said Court at his Chambers, in Rampart Row at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts and claim their respective Legacies. or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

C. A. WEST.
COMPT. SOLR.

Bombay 22d October 1828.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 14th day of July 1828, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein KITTY CHALLON, an infant, by Alexander Ferriet Esquire, her next friend, is the Complainant, and MARTIN THOMAS WEST Esquire, Administrator with the Will annexed of GEORGE CHALLON, Esquire, late a Major in the Honorable the East India Company's Service, deceased, is the Defendant, the Creditors and pecuniary Legatees of the said GEORGE CHALLON, the Testator, are on or before the 1st day of February 1829, to come in, by themselves or their Solicitors, before WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Master of the said Court, in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective Debts and claim their respective Legacies, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—JAMES PATCH, Complainant's Solicitor, Rampart Row, Bombay.

Bombay 29th October 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the supreme Court of. Judicature at Bombay that letters of administration of the Estate and effects of B. PILCHER deceased late a Veterinary surgeon in the military service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire the Registrar of the said Court. all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 28th day of October 1828.

MORRIS AND PUGH,
(2) PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CHARLES CAMPBELL, deceased late a Purser in the Marine Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 21st day of October 1828.

MORRIS AND PUGH,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of MANOEL SIQUEIRA late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant deceased may be granted to WILLIAM SIZELAND, and MARIA DE BRITA his wife also of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitants during the Infancy of ANNA DE PIEDADE the Maternal Aunt of the above named deceased on the behalf, and for, and on the account of the said Infant all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 28th day of October 1828.

MORRIS AND PUGH,
PROCTORS.

AVISO.

TENDO recorrido a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim, que cartas de administração de todas e quaesquer Bens moveis e immoveis, Direitos e Creditos de MANOEL SEQUEIRA morador de Bombaim ja defunto, sej ò consididas a WILLIAM SIZELAND e MARIA DE BRITA sua Mulher tambem moradores de Bombaim, durante a menoridade de ANNA DE PIEDADE Tia maternal do a dreditto defunto, de e por parte da dita ANNA DE PIEDADE Todas as pessoas interressadas nelle saõ por este informadas do mesmo.—Hoje 28 de Outubro de 1828.—

MORRIS E PUGH,
PROCURADORES.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE RICHARDSON late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 28th day of October 1828. (2)

Supreme Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of RALIATH alias *RAMCOONVE late of Bombay Hindoo Woman deceased.*

JUMNABOYE Hindoo woman PETITIONER.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of administration of all and Singular the goods and Chattels, Right and Credits, Estate and Effects whatsoever of RALIATH alias RAMCOONVE late of Bombay Hindoo Woman deceased may be granted to JUMNABOYE Hindoo Woman of Bombay Inhabitant and the lawful aunt of the said RALIATH alias RAMCOONVE deceased all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 28th day of October 1828.

C. A. WEST
PROCTOR

सुप्रीम कोर्ट

इक्लेसि आष्टीकल साईड

रालीयाथ उर्फ रामकुंवर मरहुम मुंबईकर हींदवानी इंचे बोबत्चिया जाबेत अर्ज करणार जमनाबाई हींदवानी राली याथ उर्फ रामकुंवर मरहुम मुंबईकर हींदवानी इंचे सर्व मालमोकत कहकवा जबी याचे आडमिनीस्त्रेसन घेत्रे राजीया थें उर्फ रामकुंवर मरहुम मजकुरची मा वसी किंवा खात जमनाबाई मुंबईकर हींदवानी इंच खावी खणुन मुंबई येथील जुडीकेटरचे सुप्रीम कोडतीत अर्ज केला आहे व्यास जेकोणी समंध उहेत असतील त्यांस हें वकीलें अर्ज तारीख २२ अकटोबर सन १८२८

सी ए वेस्ट
वकील

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES LEVINGSTON deceased late a Conductor in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court all persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 21st day of October 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE SIMPSON deceased late an Apothecary doing duty with His Majesty's Twentieth Regiment of Foot, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire; Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 21st day of October 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE WILTSHIRE deceased, late a Captain in the Service of his Highness The Nizam may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 27th day of October 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
(2) PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

MAJOR CHARLES FREEMAN, Commanding A. I. Brigade, having taken charge of the Estate and Effects of the late Captain George WILTSHIRE of the Invalid Battalion, and disposed of the same by public auction, has after paying funeral expences, Servants wages, Regimental debts and other Charges as are authorized by the Articles of War,—remitted the Balance, amounting to Bombay Rupees Seven Hundred and Ten, three quarters and Twenty five reas (B. Rs. 710 3-25) to the Subtreasurer to Government Bombay.

Bombay 29th October 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM JOHNSON, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 20th day of October 1828.

Advertisement

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM SPENCER KYNASTON Esquire late in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 20th day of October 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of RAMCORE *alias* RALIAT late of Bombay Mahomedan Woman deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST, Esquire Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 20th day of October 1828.

જાહેર ખબર.

અરનાર ખાઈ રામકુંવર તથા રલીઆબ.શી.મુબઇની મુકામમાની ઠા મી.હતી.તે દોનીમાવત્રીલખનનુ.મખનાખ્ય રનામનુ.લેવાશાફ. શી.મુબઇની.જુડીકેટ રની.શ્રી.પરીમ.કોરટમાં.આરદીન.વિશટ. કશનદાસ.ઉપર.મકદમી.કોરટના.રીજશન રરિ.અરજ.મુરોફિજમરફ.ન.મલે.વિશાને.શ રવ.દીકોજ.દીનાવાખશતા.ફોર્ક.નથીને. જાહેરથાકે

તારીખ. ૨૦ ઓકટોબર. ૧૮૨૮

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Advertisment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT, a Meeting of the Creditors of Mr. GEORGE BRIGGS is to be held at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, in the Fort, on Tuesday the 4th of November next at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider of the best means to be adopted for an accommodation of the claims on this unfortunate individual, the attendance of all the Creditors are therefore particularly requested.—Dated this 28th day of October 1828.

ક ર ર • ખ બ ર *

ખબર•છીમાંથી• આપીએ છીએ*

તારીખ• ૪ થી•માંથી•મહીનાની•

ત્રેવીસમી•તારીખે•ખપોરના• ૧ કલાકે

અમારે બોટમો•ફરામજી• કાવશજીની આપી

શકો•મીસતર•જારજ• કીગશના•માંગના

રામશોની•કિ• મીટીગ• બેસશે* શામાટુજે

કિપર•કરવા• બંગલશીબ• મળવી•છે પર•ગ

કાંઇ•લાવામાંજે• તેમનો• શારોતરેલ્યો•વા

યર•કરીન•કિ• કરાવ કરાવે* કિપરથી

કિનારે•થવાનું•માંગનારાસોને•મરજ•કર

વેને•તીગાવો•આવીને•ફોજર•વાર્ત*

તારીખ• ૨૮ મી•ઓકટોબર• ૧૮૨૮

Passage to Scotland,

THE FAST SAILING BRIG

CROWN,

OF 350 TONS

John Baird,

COMMANDER,

WILL be despatched to Greenock on the 2d of November, and has good accommodations for a few passengers. Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER & CO.

Bombay 29th October 1828.

For Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

CHARLES KERR A. I.

BURTHEN 550 TONS,

John Brodie,

(LATE OF THE EAST INDIA COMP'S SERVICE)

COMMANDER.

WILL sail for LONDON on the 1st December, has very elegant and superior accommodation for Passengers, & carries an experienced Surgeon.

Apply to Capt. BRODIE or to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER & CO.

Bombay 29th October 1828.

Freight and Passage

TO CEYLON,

MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS

BRIG CARTHA,

OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,

J. S. Lindsay,

COMMANDER

WILL Sail for the above ports, about the 15th November and has good accommodations for passengers apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay 29th October 1828.

Freight and Passage

TO

LONDON.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

ISABELLA.

OF 500 TONS BURTHEN

G. R. Fox.

(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched to the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and LONDON on the 1st December next, Her ship has good accommodations, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay 29th October 1828.

Passage to London

THE SHIP

RECOVERY.

Henry C. Chapman,

COMMANDER.

WAS to leave the Downs on the 1st July and is expected to arrive here early in next month. She will be despatched on the 1st January next, and plans of her accommodations may be seen on application at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 29th October 1828.

For Passage to London

OR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS,

Capt. Thomas Green,

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from hence on the 5th December.

For particulars apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 29th October 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON,

THE SHIP

ESTHER

BURTHEN 400 TONS

George Robinson

COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched for the above Port in all next Month. Apply to Capt. ROBINSON, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO. where a plan of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 29th October 1828.

For Freight or Passage.

TO LONDON

THE SHIP

SURRY,

OF 500 TONS

Capt. Charles Kemp,

TO SAIL ON THE 7TH NOVEMBER.

THIS Ship has good accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage Apply to Capt. KEMP or to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 29th October 1828.

Freight and Passage

TO

TELLICHERRY, CALICUT, QUILON

AND

COLOMBO.

THE NEW CULCUTTA BUILT BARQUE,

FIFESHIRE,

BURTHEN 550 TONS.

WILL sail for the above Port about the 5th Proxime, Has very excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to the COMMANDER at his Tent near the Appollo Gate.

Bombay, 29th October 1828.

General Orders.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16TH OCTOBER 1828.

No. 278 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Fee on the Commission of a Veterinary Surgeon be the same as that charged on the Commission of an Assistant Surgeon.

No. 279 of 1828.—Serjeant W. Norris, of the Pension List, is appointed Serjeant to the Engineer Lascars.

No. 280 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Rules, passed in the General Department, for the accommodation of Officers of this Establishment, proceeding to the Neelgherry Hills for the recovery of their health, be published in General Orders for the information of the Army.

As the Neelgherry Hills seem likely to be a place of great resort in future by persons on this Establishment in search of health, and the Hon'ble the Governor in Council deeming it but reasonable that every practicable accommodation should be afforded them in regard to obtaining Funds that involves little inconvenience and no risk to the departments concerned, is pleased to direct, with the consent of the Government of Fort Saint George, that every Officer on this Establishment resorting to the Neelgherries, who may require it, shall furnish himself with a certificate, to be founded on the last Pay Certificate, to be produced by the party for that purpose, by the Civil or Military Auditor, as the case may be, of the monthly amount of advance, in an even sum, that he may be desirous of receiving, or intitled to receive, if a Military Officer from the Paymaster on the Hills, and if a Civil Servant, from the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, who will respectively take a receipt, in duplicate, for the same when made, and transmit one through the regular Channel for adjustment at this Presidency.

As a further check the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that every Officer on leaving the Hills should obtain, if a Civil Servant, from the Principal Collector at Coimbatore, and if a Military Officer, from the Paymaster on the Hills, an Official Memorandum of the several sums he may have drawn from their Treasuries, under the Certificate in question, during his stay there, to be forwarded, to the proper Officer of Audit under this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1828.

No. 281 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon G. P. Livingston to perform, from the date of the embarkation of Assistant Surgeon R. Davidson, the special duties on which the latter officer has been engaged.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1828.

No. 282 of 1828.—Major J. Napier, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, having been declared incapable from ill health of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 283 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Marine Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon Patrick Stewart to the Medical charge of the Hon'ble Company's Brig Euphrates.

No. 284 of 1828.—As the order published on the 23d of July 1824, prohibiting officers from being appointed to the General Staff till they had served a specific period with their Corps may be misapprehended, it becomes necessary to state, that it was never meant to have a retrospective effect, nor to apply to any officers who held Staff situation, or were employed by Government on Survey, or other duties, at the date of its publication.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1828.

No. 285 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following General Order by the Supreme Government, be republished for information at this Presidency.

No. 200 1828.

General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM 23D SEPTEMBER 1828.

In continuation of General Orders No. 147, of the 30 July last, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Lists of officers be published to whom the Donation of Batta has been paid in England, from the 1st to the 31st March, and from the 1st to the 30th April 1828, on account of the Burmese War.

List of Officers to whom the Donation of Batta has been granted in England on account of the Burmese War from the 1st to the 31st March 1828.

	£.	s.	d.
His Majesty's 1st Royals			
Captain Angus Macdonald, 3 months...	50.	12	6
Brevet Captain W. M. Mackenzie as Lieut. 6 Months	67	10	0
His Majesty's 13th Foot			
Ensign A. C. Keys (deceased) 6 Months.	54	0	0
His Majesty's 47th Foot.			
Capt. H. Wainwright dec. between the Batta of Lieut. and Capt. in addition to former grant, 6 Months	36	0	0
His Majesty's 54th Foot.			
Capt. John Clarke as Lieut. 12 Months	135	0	0
His Majesty's 89th Foot.			
Major James L. B[illegible] 6 months....	253	2	6
Bengal Establishment			
Surgeon William Jackson, 6 months..	108	0	0
Madras Establishment.			
Captain W. B. Coxe, as Lieut. 6 months	67	10	0
Lieut. Charles Butler, 3 months.....	33	15	0
Lieut. Henry Currie, 3 months.....	33	15	0
Lieut. T. S. C. Claridge as Lieut. 6 months.....	67	10	0

List of Officers to whom the Donation of Batta has been granted in England on account of the Burmese War from 1st to 30th April 1828

	£.	s.	d.
His Majesty's 13th Foot.			
Lieut. James K. Shaw, 6 Months.....	72	0	0
His Majesty's 38th Foot.			
Lieut. Aldwell Taylor, 12 Months....	144	0	0
His Majesty's 87th Foot.			
Capt. James Hutchinson, 3 Months...	54	0	0
His Majesty's 58th Regt.			
Lieut. Col. Miller Clifford, late Maj. H. M. 89th Regt. 3 Months.....	126	11	3
Bengal Establishment			
Lieut. Edwd. Lyon, (deceased) 6 months.....	72	0	0
Madras Establishment.			
Lieut. R. A. Harden, 6 months.....	67	10	0
Capt. John R. Luard, 3 months.....	50	12	6
Lieut. Ralph S. Gledstanes, 6 months	67	10	0

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sect to Govt.
Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1828.

No. 286 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Marine Department, to resolve, that the Superintendent of Marine be allowed the Military Rank of a Major General, and all the Honors due to that Rank.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1828.

No. 287 of 1828.—Conductor Hickoop is admitted to the benefit of the Pension Establishment on the allowance of a Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE,

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1828.

Mr. B. Hutt, Acting First Assistant to the Collector at Poona.*

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Alexander Bell, Junior Acting Deputy Warehouse-keeper.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1828.

Mr. Nugent Kirkland, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat from the 1st proximo.

Mr. George H. Pitt, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Broach from Ditto (Mr. Pitt's appointment under date the 18th instant as Third Assistant to the Collector of Candeish being Cancelled.)

Mr. John H. Bambridge, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. William Escombe, Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate in the Northern Concan from the 1st proximo.

Mr. Capel Arthur H. Tracey, Acting Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Poona from Ditto.

The following Gentlemen, agreeably to the 5th Section of the Rules of the 14th July 1828, are appointed Supernumerary Assistants.

Mr. Edward Chamier, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate in the Southern Concan.

Mr. F. J. Stracey, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Poona.

Mr. John Gordon, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate in the Southern Concan.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. & Qr. Mr. J. E. G. Morris, 2d Extra Batt.

Capt. J. Canning, Invalid Bat.

Lieut. Col. C. Garraway, 17th Regt.

Lieut J. S. Grant, Engineers

Asst. Surgeon Samuel Love,

Lieut. W. Brett Horse Artillery.

Captain G. P. LeMessurier, 3d Asst. Qr Genl.

Ensign A. Goldie, 26th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. Alex. Burnes, Qr. Mr. Genl. Depy.

Asst. Surgeon, James Burns, Cutch Resy.

Asst. Surgeon, Charles Scott,

Lieut. Alex. Hand, 2d Grs. Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Major J. Moore, Artillery.

Ensign Thos. Willmott, 14th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. John Jackson, 25th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. and Adjt. W. H. Jackson, 2d Extra Bn.

Ensign F. Jackson, Ditto.

Asst. Surgeon, C. F. Collier, Artillery.

Asst. Surgeon J. W. Graham, 4th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. James Kilner, Engineers.

Lieut. J. S. Grant, Engineers,

Captain R. Pouget, Engineers,

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24th.—Ship Kusrovie, J. A. Edwin Master, from Persian Gulph, Touched at Muscat left Bussora 24th Sept. and Bushire 3d October.

Do. The H. C. Brig of War Euphrates, J. Pepper Esq. Acting Com. from Sea

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21st.—Barque Margaret Johnson (Free Trader) Henry Sowerby Master, to Mauritius.

23d. The H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone, F. W. Greer Esq. Commander to Mocha.

Do. The H. C. Brig of War Euphrates J. Pepper Esq. Acting Com to sea.

25th. Ship Chatham (Free Trader) William Bragg Master, to London.

Do. Brig Pomona (Free Trader) Robert Highat Master, to Liverpool.

27th. Schooner Vegilant, Doss Mahomed Syrang to Sea.

Passengers by Ship Chatham.—Mr. J. W. Lewis.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Crown for London; Surry, for London; James and Thomas for London; Captain Cook for London; Dorothy, for Liverpool; Bombay Castle for Bengal.

ARAB.—Futtayrahimany for Kamote; Woolmary, for Penang; Futtay-eslam, for Persian Gulph

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—James and Thomas, Dorothy, Royal George, Charles Kerr, Ulster, Cartha, Pomona, Fifeshire, Esther, Prince of Orange, Isabella, Coonsbrook, Bengal, Surry, Capt. Cook and Crown.

COUNTRY SHIP.—Bombay Castle, Carron, Kusrovie, Kauderbux, and Hashmy.

ARAB.—Futtayrahimany Woolmary, Futtayasalum, Futtayansry.

REPORT OF COMPANY'S VESSELS IN PORT.

Honorable Company's. Ship Antelope.
Ditto.—Ditto. Receiving Ship Aurora.

Arrivals of Company's Cruizers.

Oct. 24th.—Brig of War Euphrates

Departures of Company's Cruizers.

Oct. 23d.—Ship of War Elphinstone to Mocha.
Ditto.—Ditto. Brig of War Euphrates to Sea.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Matoongha, on the 21st instant, the Lady of the Rev. H. Jeffreys, of a son.

October 25th at Poona the Lady of Captain Moore of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Matoongha, by the Rev. J. Jeffreys, on the 16th instant, Quarter Master Serjeant P. Cowley. of the Golandauze, Bat. Regiment of Artillery. to Miss M. N. Phillips.

DEATHS.

At the Hermitage, on the 15th instant, Lady West, relict of the late Chief Justice of Bombay.

On Sunday the 21st Ultimo, at Colaba after a short illness Lt. Warrington H. M. 6th Regt. deeply lamented by his Family and Brother Officers.

NOTICE.

THE European Inhabitants of Bombay are respectfully informed, that a Book will be sent round, in which it is requested they will insert their names and occupations, in the manner in which, they may wish them to appear in the BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY for the ensuing year.

Gazette Office. 1st October 1828.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal. at 30 days sight, 1 6½
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99c 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 135 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Sicca
Unremittable do. 108½ do. per 0 | 0 do.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108½ B'by, per 0 | 0Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 221 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 210½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.... Per Ton
China..... Per Candy, } Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER 1828.

The only arrival we have to announce during the past week, is the Ship KUSROVIE from the *Persian Gulph*, the whole of the Intelligence she brought, was detailed in the *Courier* of Saturday, and which we have extracted, as we have not been able to glean any more interesting matter, from the sources of Intelligence she brought.

(*FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.*)

By the arrival of a vessel from the Persian Gulph intelligence has been received of the state of affairs in Turkey up to the latter part of June. Late Smyrna Couriers, (copies of which have been kindly lent us) state, that the Sultan is seriously applying himself to the resistance of Russian invasion. The greatest vigor is displayed in fortifying the environs of Constantinople, particularly on the side of Belgrade and Bashik Kenil; in that quarter workmen are engaged in constructing redoubts to prevent the enemy from gaining possession of these important positions, and destroying the aqueducts which furnish a part of the town with water. The Capitain Pacha himself directs these works, and the approach of all persons who were wont, in the summer, to promenade in that quarter has been specially prohibited. On the 19th and 20th of June, ten Turkish vessels, laden with ammunition and the implements of war, were towed into the Black Sea by a steam vessel, of which the Turks have possessed themselves. Great numbers of troops daily go from Asia into Europe, and are immediately concentrated in the vicinity of Adrianople. Throughout Romalia every man in condition to bear arms has left to join the army, leaving the province peopled only with old men, women, and children. From the 15th of the month Proclamations had issued from the Mosques, calling on the population to arm itself *en masse* and fly to the defence of Islamism. The entrance to the Bosphorus is being defended by improved batteries and ten ships of war.

In short, every thing is confirmatory of the idea that the Porte is unshaken in its determination to yield only by force to the pretensions of Russia.

In the mean time, the Russian troops are advancing. Operations had commenced on the Danube, and though the Northern forces had been repulsed in their attack on Ibrailow and Widdin, they crossed the Danube on the 8th June in three different places, after some hard fighting. Several Russians have been taken prisoners, but the Turks, instead of cutting off their ears as was the custom in former wars, billet them on private individuals and allow them daily rations,

Late accounts state that the Grand Vizier was about to set out for Adrianople, and the Sacred Standard had been unfurled.

The intelligence from Greece is not very satisfactoy to the friends of freedom. Papers from Syra dated 4th June state that party feuds run high, and discontent is rapidly spreading throughout the Morea. A conspiracy against Court CAPO D'ISTRIA, the new President, with COLOCOTRINI at its head had been discovered. Twenty five of the ringleaders had been arrested, but there was reason to believe that other and similiar conspiracies would arise as long as the present want of money continued, and there was no force sufficiently stroug to maintain good order and subdue the spirit of faction.

Admiral CODRINGTON, after blockading Alexandria. had returned to Navarino, where he was to be joined by the other Admirals.

The Smyrna Courier of the 14th of June mentions that our late respected Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. ELPHINSTONE, arrived at Smyrna on the 2d of that month, after visiting Syria, Caramania and the Sporades. Mr ELPHINSTONE left again on the 12th, accompanied by a numerous suite, on his route to Constantinople, purposing to visit every intermediate place which offered attractions for a traveller.

We have received advices from Bussorah dated the 12th September 1828, by which it appears that a Russo-Georgian Army has advanced against Erzerum where Tehyah Pacha commands; and by reports now current from the North, there is great reason to believe that they have forced the Pacha's position and were to advance through Tocat, Amasia, Khojah Hissar, and Boli to Nicomedia, to support the Russian advance by the Danube.

It is stated that ABBAS MIERZA is advancing in great force, via Kermanshaw, on Bagdad, in support of the claims of MAHOMED AGHA, late a Kehajeh, to the musnud of the Pachalic, while the latter is said to be present with a small advanced corps in the neighbourhood of Bakouba eight or nine leagues N. E. of Bagdad,

Provisions were collecting there to a large extent.

Since writing the above we have seen a letter from Tabreez dated the 11th of August, in which it is stated that "the Russian Army under General PASKEWITCH crossed the frontier on the 1st of July, and marched directly on Kars. On the 4th the advanced guard, on attempting to take up their ground, were vigorously attacked and driven back. On the night of the 5th the Russian Army formed an ambuscade near the Fortress, and sent forward a stronger party than the day before who were again attacked, and purposely retreated. The great part of the garrison now sallied out, and soon fell into the snare: they were driven back and the town was carried in the confusion. Two thousand Turks were killed in this action and 6230 made prisoners, with the PASHA AMINE. There were captured 153 guns, 33 standards, 6 months provisions, and immense supplies of ammunition &c. The Seraskier of Erzarroom, who had advanced from that place with 20,000 men, instantly returned, and his troops have dispersed. The Russian fleet has captured Varna within 150 miles of Constantinople; another division from the Krimea have taken Anass in Circassia, the only fortress the Turks have in that quarter."—*Oct.* 25.

We have received by the "*Charles Kerr*" a Pamphlet entitled "FREE TRADE AND COLONIZATION OF INDIA," from which we have Selected some passages The author explains the object of his work in the following words. "The Inhabitants of *Calcutta* have lately "transmitted petitions to the two houses of "Parliament, the virtual objects of which are "free trade and free Settlement of British "subjects in India, vulgarly called Colonization. These are the two most important "questions involved in the relations subsisting between Great Britain and her Indian "dominions, and to which all others are secondary or subservient. The few following pages will be devoted to their examination; and we imagine it will be no very "difficult matter to demonstrate, to those "accustomed to a fair excercise of their reason "that, whether as regards the interests of "Hindus or Englishmen, both are equally useful equally safe, and equally necessary." That the author has succeeded in demonstrating these two points, in the most able and decisive manner every reader of the work must allow; we have confined ourselves this week, to the last of the two questions Vizt. Free Settlement or Colonization, and when our extracts on that point are concluded, we shall recur to that of Free trade on which we are surprised to observe, that persons of the highest Character, gave their testimony as to the danger and inutility of opening the Trade; when their reason, if they exercised it, must have led them to a contrary opinion; their Motive for so doing, no doubt either arose from their anxiety to shield the monopoly of their Masters, or their own love of exercising without restraint and observation an undue degree of power.

"It is our business now, to show that the settlement of India by British subjects would not only be useful in a commercial point of view, but that, as a measure of general policy, it is not only safe but expedient—nay, absolutely necessary, toward the security and maintenance of our Indian power.

The following are the arguments which, at various times have been adduced against the policy of European settlement:—

The Hindus are a peculiar and timid race; and if Europeans were permitted to hold lands they would soon dispossess the native inhabitants.

If Europeans were permitted to settle, their offences against native usages and institutions would disgust the inhabitants of the country, who would rebel, and expel us from India.

If Europeans were to settle in India they would soon colonise the country, and Great Britain would lose her Indian possessions, in the exact same manner in which she lost her American colonies.

If we civilise the Hindus, or in other words, if we govern them well they will become enlightened, rebel against us, expel us from the country, and establish a Native Government.

One would expect, from the assertions of the advocates of restriction, that such relations as subsist between the people of India and ourselves had no parallel in the history of the world. There are, however, many cases exactly similar in every essential point, and we shall advert to a few of them. The Mahomedans of Persia and Tartary kept these same Hindus in subjection for full seven centuries. They were rude, they were intolerant they persecuted for conscience sake. They were, at first at least, necessarily ignorant of the language, manners, and habits of the aboriginal inhabitants; and when they became acquainted with them, it was only to treat them with derision or contempt. They altered the whole laws of the kingdom: they imposed Mahomedan institutions, and a Mahomedan language. Yet, with all this, there were few insurrections against their authority; and in the above long period of seven centuries not one successful case of rebellion. One race of Mahomedans and one dynasty succeeded to another race and another dynasty, in the dominion of India. The patient and docile Hindus quietly looked on and paid their homage and their taxes to each successive conqueror. In a word, they submitted to braver and more civilised races than themselves, which was in the natural order of things. The Mahomedans were not prohibited from occupying the soil. They, in fact, became possessed of extensive estates in land throughout the country, but the Hindus were not, in consequence, dispossessed. The Moslems constitute at present, through emigration or conversion, full one-seventh part of the whole population; that is, they amount to perhaps fifteen millions of settlers. Still the Hindus held, after so many centuries of rude dominion, by far the larger portion, of the land, down to the moment when we ourselves became possessed of the sovereign of the country. This is rather a strong case. It may be rationally asked, will one of the most civilised and humane of the nations of Europe, in a civilised age, act a worse, or a weaker part than the semibarbarians of Persia and Tartary, in a very barbarous one?

Will any one be so irrational as to argue, or any one credulous enough to believe, that the policy on which these semi barbarians acted—not only with safety but with utility—nay, upon which their very existence depended, may not be pursued, at least with impunity, by the European administration of India, backed by the resources of a civilised, powerful, enterprising brave, and ambitious nation? Are we, through clumsy misrepresentation, and a fictitious picture of national manners incompatible with history and human nature, to be cheated out of our common senses, into a belief that the very circumstances which enabled our predecessors to make and maintain conquests, are to cause the destruction of ours? These predecessors acquired dominion, and kept it for whole centuries, through mere fortuitous emigration and settlement, and without any external support. We, on the contrary, have the systematic support of a powerful and willing nation. Yet, in the very same spot, the dominion of one set of conquerors is to be overthrown by the exact same means by which that of another was created and maintained. We beg our easy, goodnatured, but idle countrymen, in judging of this very plain matter, to bring to their aid a small portion of that common sense which they are so fond of having ascribed to them on ordinary occasions, and not suffer themselves to be deluded into a belief that what may be dangerous to a monopoly of patronage, is equally so to the interests of the State!

Other examples, however, may be given, of dominion maintained by foreign conquerors for a succession of ages without revolt, rebellion, or expulsion of the conquerors, there being neither prohibition to the conquerors to own land or colonise in any other manner whatsoever. One of the most remarkable of these, is the dominion exercised by the present race of Tartars over the vast empire of China, containing double the area, and near twice the population of our East Indian dominions. If the circumstances of this dominion be considered, it will be found a much more wonderful event than even the establishment of our own extraordinary empire. A mere tribe of shepherds, having nothing but their good swords to rely upon, effected the conquest of the greatest and most civilised Empire in the East, in a far shorter time than was taken in the formation of our Eastern dominion, and they have kept peaceable possession for 167 years. They govern that empire apparently without any extraordinary difficulty, and with as few insurrections as can well be expected in an over-peopled country. They go a little further than we do; maintaining the military power, they surrender the civil into the hands of the native inhabitants; we are not quite so generous; we seize the whole military and the whole civil power, to the entire exclusion of the conquered; to take the most effectual means to exclude capital from the country, as well as to withhold from the Hindus the example of morals, industry, arts, and science; and we end, by pronouncing such a form of administration the most acceptable, popular, and appropriate which human wisdom could devise for the government of eighty or ninety millions of people, fifteen thousand miles distant from the power that essentially rules them. What figure would the conquerors of China have made in maintaining their dominion, had they contented themselves with sending an army of some forty thousand men, with a few civil functionaries from the wilds of Tartary, to the rigid exclusion of the settlement and colonization of the rest of their countrymen? The Chinese, united and intelligent far beyond the inhabitants of Hindustan, would not have endured the experiment; and, fortunately for the Manchou Tartars, they had no East India Company to persuade them into such a blunder.

Our own country affords remarkable examples of a peaceful submission to foreign conquerors. The Romans (the relative states of society in the world being considered) were, when they conquered Britain, substantially as distant from it as we are now from India; yet they subjected the ancient Britons—a people more brave, more untractable, more untameable than the Hindus—occupying a country less accessible to invasion and conquest; and, imposing upon them their language, laws, and institutions, held them in peaceful subjection for between three and four centuries. There was no prohibition to Roman subjects to settle, to colonise, or, in a word, to improve the natives by their capital, their industry, or their example. The stability of the Roman dominion appears to have been confirmed by a policy the very reverse of this. Hume, speaking of Agricola, the ablest and the wisest of the conquerors of Britain, eulogises him in the following strain, for doing that which a company of merchants imagine must ruin us:—"He introduced law and civility among the Britons, taught them to desire and raise all the conveniences of life, reconciled them to the Roman language and manners, instructed them in letters and science, and employed every expedient to render those chains which he had forged both easy and agreeable to them. The inhabitants, having experienced how unequal their own force was to resist that of the Romans, acquiesced in the dominion of their masters and were gradually incorporated in that mighty empire." They were succeeded by the Saxons, a rude and ferocious people, who were equally successful in maintaining their authority. The Saxons were succeeded by the Danes, and these by the Normans. The ancient Britons never regained their independence. In fact, where shall we find, in the page of history, one example of a rude people, permanently conquered by a brave and more civilised race than themselves, regaining their liberty and independence, and expelling their conquerors? Another race of foreign conquerors may supplant us in India; but we have nothing whatever to fear from its native inhabitants.

The people of the East are and have, in all ages, been more passive and pusillanimous than the people of the West. The dark-coloured races are more passive than any of the fairer races of men. The Roman dominion over the more manly and braver nations of the West scarcely lasted six hundred years; over the timid and subservient

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

nations of the East it lasted one thousand years longer: such a prospect as this ought to satisfy our thirst for oriental dominion.

Let us approach, however, a little nearer to the examination of the assertion, that if the free settlement of Englishmen were permitted, they would dispossess the natives of their lands, and thus reduce them to the condition of helots. The only spots within our immense dominions, in which Englishmen are permitted to hold lands, are the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca. There they hold lands, generally on the same conditions and under the same laws with the natives. These are the only spots in which English capital can be invested in the soil; whereas native capital has the range of 600,000 square miles. It might be expected, then, that under these circumstances Europeans would be the holders of the greater portion of the landed property in such settlements; the very reverse is the case. The Indians are the holders of all the native buildings in Calcutta, of all the public markets, and of the majority of the houses built by or for Europeans. This is still more remarkably the case at Madras. At Bombay, the greater portion of the landed property of the island is owned by the Parsees. At Prince of Wales's Island, Malacca, and Singapore, the Chinese, and natives of Malabar, share at least equally with Europeans in the property of the soil. If any one be ousted in these cases, it is not the natives, but the Europeans. There is no one ousted, however, nor will there be, where laws are duly administered, and where industry, enterprise, and Capital, are suffered to follow their natural and beneficial direction.

If, say the friends of restriction, Europeans were permitted to settle and hold lands in India, the conduct of the settlers would disgust the natives: this would produce rebellion, and we should inevitably be turned out of the country. This proposition is a direct contradiction, of the last, and therefore would prove too much. In the first case, the Hindus are represented as so timid and obsequious, that they will submit to be turned out of their possessions without resistance; in the last, they are supposed to be so sensitive so irasible, so pugnacious, so formidable, that they will brook no insult, they will rise in rebellion if the first settlers do not understand their languages and peculiar usages, and kick us out of the peninsula for sheer ignorance. Both assertions imply a flagrant misunderstanding of the character of the Hindus, and of their well known history for many centuries. The Hindus are a prudent a discreet, a money-making race: they will endure a great deal for money's sake; they will oppose violence by an appeal to law, if they have laws to appeal to and if they have not, no European will be a match for them with the weapons of fraud and chicanery, which they wield most dexterously. There will, in short, be more need to protect Europeans. This has, in fact, been found to be more or less the case wherever the two races have come into collision or competition, without adequate laws for the protection of person and property,—an occurrence too frequent.

But in reality, the limited experiments which have been made show that, in whatever part of India a few Europeans have established themselves, their presence has been productive of unmingled good. In the single article of indigo, their skill has created a property to the yearly value of two millions sterling, an effectual addition to the real wealth and resources of this country greater than it can rationally than be proved the East India Company has produced in two whole dominions. The introduction of the indigo culture into a district is notoriously the precursor of order, tranquillity, and satisfaction: wealth is diffused through it; and the public burthens, levied before with difficulty, and often only with the aid of a military force, are punctually discharged. Even the the advocates of the system of restriction are obliged to confess this beneficial result. We have not time for much quotation, and therefore we shall content ourselves with one strong case. Mr. St. George Tucker, a Director of the East India Company, formerly a Commissioner of Land Revenue in Bengal, and principal Secretary in the same department, tells us, in nearly as many words, when describing the inequality of assessment to the land tax, that in a particular estate the introduction of the cultivation of indigo alone will be sufficient "to double the value of the produce." A country, of which the produce of the soil is doubled by the introduction of one single article of cultivation and manufacture, cannot, it ought rationally to be supposed, be much injured in any other way by those who confer this boon upon it.

Danger to the stability of our Indian empire was one of the points most perseveringly laboured by the East India Company in the discussions which led to the renewal of their last charter. It was one of the leading questions which their counsel put to the cloud of witnesses which they brought to the bar of the House of Commons—the witnesses who confidently predicted the total impossibility of extending free trade. The answers were always prompt, and the assertion broad and unqualified—that there was the utmost danger to be apprehended from the settlement of Englishmen. When challenged to adduce examples, not one capable of bearing examination could be brought forward by these willing witnesses. One of the most intelligent of them adduced the case of an European suttler as one in point. He, the witness, had in the exercise of his public duty, given the said suttler permission to live in the unoccupied house of an absent native: the native returned, and the suttler refused to quit the house at his requisition, and without the specific authority of the person from whom he derived his permission, which appeared reasonable enough. It turned out that the suttler in question, however heinous his offence, was not a British-born subject, but a Dane—one, in short, of the most orderly creatures of the European race. "Had he been an Englishman," continued the witness in his evidence, "he would most probably have kicked out the owner, for presuming to molest an Englishman in his castle, and it would have required a suit at law to eject him!" Here was evidence on which to legislate for an empire!

Another witness, an officer of high rank, and of some forty years' experience, having been challenged to produce an example of the evil consequences of the settlement of Europeans in India, upon which he had expatiated in general terms, adduced the case of two Europeans who lost their lives for having offended the prejudices of certain Brahmins by shooting a monkey. The Brahmins pelted them whith stones. To effect their escape they made an attempt to swim the Jumna on horseback, and in that attempt were drowned. Here it turned out that the offenders were not merchants, or agriculturalists, but servants of the East India Company, a couple of cornets of dragoons. The reader may imagine that a people who take violent umbrage at so venial a peccadillo as the shooting of a monkey must be rather hard to deal with: the case, therefore, deserves some explanation. He is informed then, that the martyred monkey in question was not a wild monkey ("*feræ naturæ*, or of a wild and untameable disposition"), as his untravelled fancy might suppose, but a pet monkey—one of a herd of pet monkeys belonging to a certain learned Brahmin at the celebrated seminary of Mattura, and daily fed from the hands of these clerical worthies. Now, supposing an Irish Catholic were wantonly to shoot a pet monkey, or pet parrot, or pet any thing else belonging to a set of Oxford professors, is it not probable especially if there existed no other means of redress, that the dignitaries and fellows of the university might be tempted to pelt the recreant Hibernian with brick-bats, or duck him in a horse-pond? They might even be misled into a belief that, in so doing, they were serving the cause of religion and the church. If the Irishman in question, endeavouring to escape from such punishment, attempted to swim across the Isis and was drowned, would it not be most inconsequent and irrational to insist that the English nation, and especially their men of learning and their clergy, were so irritable, peculiar, and capricious, that no Irishman, except perhaps a few men in office, or at best a few select Orangemen, could safely settle among them: yet this is a pretty fair representation of the argument to be drawn from the case just quoted.

The prejudices of the Hindus on this particular point have been mightily exaggerated. It is true, they believe that the soul of a drunken grandsire may be embodied in a hog; of a wise one, in that of an elephant; or of a pious one, in that of a bull. They do believe in such fooleries, and various others; and have, consequently, a kind of disinclination, but not a very violent repugnance, to be accessary to the death of such possible progenitors; but this is all, and they certainly do not, as some have supposed, actually worship any description of animals. It is notorious, that cattle, and all other animals, are slaughtered in thousands, in all the principal towns, long resorted to by strangers; the Hindus not only not taking offence, but often, as owners of markets, as merchants and shopkeepers, deriving emolument from such proceeding.* The belief of animal worship, however, on the part of the Hindus, was at one time at least pretty current among Europeans. We remember hearing rather a curious exemple of this, in as far as regarded an alleged worship of peacocks. A British officers, at the head of a detachment, entered the Mahratta frontier, and laudably resolving to respect the prejudices of the natives on this head, gave the following sample of his acquaintance with Hindoo mythology in an order of the day:—"Peacocks being the gods of this country, no one to presume to shoot them on any account whatsoever." Now, the real history of this supposed peacock-worship was as follows:—There are few or no wild peacocks in the upper parts of India, but a great many domestic ones, the common property of the villages, roosting on the tops of the houses, nesting in the neighbouring groves, and feeding in the corn-fields belonging to the peasantry. In short, they are pretty much in the same state, but a good deal tamer, than the pheasants of a preserve in this country. The above good-natured officer was right in his conduct, but wrong in the motive. A French general invading this country, and desirous of conciliating a very influential and respectable class of its inhabitants, might just as reasonably have issued such an order as this to his army:—"Pheasants and partridges being the gods of the country gentlemen of England, no one to shoot them on any pretence whatsoever."

The two cases above alluded to are the only examples of the evil consequence of settlement and colonisation which were brought forward by the East India Company during a discussion of three years' continuance. In reference to them, Mr. Courtenay, the then and present Secretary to the Board of Controul, stated, in his place in Parliament, that the examples adduced amounted to such twaddle as could not be listened to with common patience. Even the late Lord Londonderry became for a moment a kind of philosopher, even a political economist, declaring that the application of colonisation in India was purely "chimerical".†

Who, it may be asked, are most likely to offend the prejudices of the natives of India? the flights of raw aspirants for place and power, poured annually by the East India Company into India; persons vested with the name, or authority of, Government; or merchants and traders, who have no connection whatever with it, and whose success, safety, and comfort, depend upon prudence, forbearance, and conciliation? We pronounce, from long experience, that for one trader that violates the prejudices or usages of the natives, there will be found twenty civil and military *employes* who will do so; but by whatever party such offences are given, they are but trivial, and of very little moment. As the number of settlers and colonists increase the number of such offences must diminish, because information on both sides will have improved. After the first few months—even in the most desperate cases, after the first few years—no European offends native prejudices, nor do the natives offend his: a very limited period indeed is sufficient to reconcile them to each other. If this be the case with the original settlers, where is to be the danger from their posterity, born and bred in the country.

Those portions of our dominions in India in which the greatest number of European settlers exist, are invariably found to be the most orderly, tranquil, wealthy, and prosperous. Those in which they are carefully excluded are not only the poorest, but the most subject to insurrection. The acts of the Government and their servants have occasioned a good many tumults, a good many insurrections, and a good many military mutinies, but the advocates of restriction have never ventured to assert that a merchant or trader has been implicated in any act of public disorder. The mutiny and massacre at Vellore were produced by the impertinent and ill judged interference of the public officers of Government with the dress and pay of the troops. The tumult at Benares was produced by an attempt to impose an unpopular tax.* The more serious insurrection in Robilcund was produced by the same cause. The mutiny of the native troops at Barrackpore, and the massacre which followed it, were notoriously occasioned by the Government or its officers refusing to listen to some palpable, and afterwards acknowledged and redressed grievances. No private individual, black or white, had any share in the transaction. The general rising of the province of Cuttack, which took the Calcutta authorities by surprise, was produced by the misconduct of a public officer. There was not a merchant or trader in this extensive but poor province at whose door the blame might be laid. One example, on the great scale, may be added: the arbitrary and unjust conduct of Warren Hastings, and the violence which he offered to native prejudices, threw the great and populous province of Benares into a state of general insurrection, which nothing could quell but a large army. This was the much-admired Governor of the East India Company; a man of undoubted talent, versed in the languages, manners, and institutions of the natives of India, and who was brought up in 1813, before the House of Commons, to give evidence, touching the impossibility of extending the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with India, the danger of violating native usages, excellence of the existing order of things, and other matters equally true, and edifying. Now, had the said Warren Hastings been a merchant, or an indigo planter, in all human probability he would not have touched a hair of the Rajah Cheit Singh's head; certainly he would not have wantonly arrested his person and, by this flagrant insult to the prejudices of his subjects, brought on a formidable insurrection. To be guilty of such indiscretion, it was necessary to be duly clothed with authority!

In the discussions of 1813, the East India Company was not satisfied with a mere denunciation of the general principle of the free settlement of Englishmen in India: they declared that the bare circumstance of a partial opening of the trade would produce such an inundation of true-born Englishmen as would sap the foundation, and, finally, overthrow the whole fabric of our Indian empire. The experience of the last thirteen years has not verified this ominous prognostication. The whole number of European settlers in Bengal unconnected with the public service is about two thousand seven hundred and this, let it be observed, includes foreigners as well as British-born subjects: in 1813 it was one thousand six hundred. At the other Presidencies, the whole accession certainly has not amounted to two hundred persons. The inundation, therefore, which was immediately to sap the foundations and then to overthrow the vast fabric of our empire, has amounted in thirteen years only to about one thousand three hundred persons, all employed in the peaceable pursuits of industry, without an hour's leisure for politics or squabbling!

The advocates of restriction have urged that free settlement will give rise to a dangerous influx of needy and profligate adventurers. How are needy and profligate adventurers to pay for a passage across half the globe? Do needy and profligate adventurers undertake a voyage, of similar expense to New South Wales, where room and climate are more suitable? Needy and profligate adventurers go to the latter country with the assistance of the State they could only find their way to India with similar assistance, which it is to be hoped the State will never grant. In fact, the existing restrictions are answerable for any disproportion of exceptionable persons which may now exist in the European population of of India; and, after all, the number is very trifling.† Men of character in general are unwilling to infringe the existing laws, bad as they are; men of indifferent character infringe

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* "I had always heard, and fully believed till I came to India, that it was a grievious crime, in the opinion of the Brahmins, to eat the flesh or shed the blood of any living creature whatever. I have now, myself, seen Brahmins, of the highest caste, cut off the heads of goats as a sacrifice to Doorga; and I know, from the testimony of Brahmins, as well as from other sources, that not only hecatombs of animals are often offered in this manner as a most meritorious act (a Raja, about twenty-five years back, offered sixty thousand in one fortnight), but that any person, Brahmins not excepted, eats readily of the flesh of whatever has been offered up to one of their divinities, while among almost all the other castes, mutton, pork, venison, fish, any thing but beef and fowls, are consumed as in Europe."—HEBER'S *Journal*, Vol. II., p. 379.

† "As to the idea of colonisation in India, it seemed quite chimerical, as the price of labour was so low as to leave no inducement to the hard-working classes of the community to go there."—*Extract from* LORD CASTLEREAGH'S *Speech in the House of Commons March 2d*, 1813.

† "The English part of the population (of all India) is perhaps *as respectable a community as any in the universe*, but they are not a body of men that an Englishman would designate as a public. The great majority are civil and military servants, of whom a very considerable proportion hold their offices at the pleasure of the Local Government under which they serve; and the other parts of the community composed of merchants, free traders, missionaries, editors of newspapers, shopkeepers, and artisans, have *purchased the privilege* of residing in India, by voluntarily submitting themselves to regulations and restrictions, one of which authorises the Local Government, under whose protection they reside to send them to England, by an arbitrary act of power, without even the form of trial:—need more be said, to establish the dissimilarity between such a community and a British public?"—*Memorandum by* SIR J. MALCOLM, *respecting the free press of India*.

them without scruple; and the worst class of Europeans in India are in fact runaways from the East India Company's own ships, notorious among British shipping for the badness of their crews,—men that but for this channel could never find their way to India at all or who, if they did, would, in a free intercourse constitute but a trifling fraction of the whole. In reality, from the very nature of things, the free adventurers to India would of necessity be composed of the most respectable emigrants that ever quitted one shore for that of another. The length of the voyage —the state of society in India—the character of the climate, would inevitably preclude the resort of such emigrants as were not possessed of what India stands so egregiously in need of—capital—talent—acquirement—integrity, and enterprise.

The third argument of the East India Company and its abettors is, that if Europeans be allowed to colonise, Great Britain will lose her India possesions, in the same manner in which she lost her American colonies. This most chimerical and absurd position hardly deserves an inquiry or an answer; but in case there should be any one, unknown to us silly enough to give it credence, we shall condescend to the trouble of refuting it. The first point which must occur to every rational person is, that there is not one point of similitude in the pretended parallel between India and America. Colonization in India in the strict meaning of the term, is impossible, without the extermination, or the very next thing to it, of about one hundred millions of human beings: we might as reasonably talk of colonising Ireland?

America, when colonised, was destitute of inhabitants, or very nearly so. The British territoriees in India are peopled throughout to the extent of one hundred and twelve inhabitants, to a square mile, and the wages of common labour are about 3*l* per annum. America, when ripe for independence, was peopled by one race of free men, having the same institutions, manners, religion, language, and interests: in India there are at least thirty tribes or nations speaking as many distinct languages. There are several forms of religion, and these again are broken down into sects and castes, the followers of which are full of antipathies towards each other. The Indian nations, unknown to each other, destitute even of a common medium of communication have no common interests, and therefore no common feeling of national independence.* The notion, then, of their conspiring or combining, to rid themselves of the dominion of strangers, is purely chimerical. Who, in fact, in this vast heterogenous mass, are to be deemed the strangers? The Mahrattas are as much strangers to the people of Bengal or to those of the Carnatic, as we are, and without doubt would be much more unwelcome ones. The Seiks are strangers to the Mahrattas and either would submit to the other's barbarous rule far more unwillingly than to ours. Some fifteen millions of Mahomedans, differing from each other in nation, in sect, and often in language, are opposed to a Hindu population of some eighty-five millions. Where are the materials for unanimity of purpose, for conspiracy or combination, in this most discordant population?

The Americans, when ripe for independence were a free, bold, manly, energetic, and highly civilised people. The Indians know not what freedom is: they are, for the most part, a timid, often an effeminate, and, as a nation, a feeble race of semi-barbarians. In every circumstance, in short, in which it can be possible to institute a comparison, the Indians and Anglo-Americans are the very antipodes of each other. The states of society in the two countries are, without exaggeration, more dissimilar than those of China and Lapland. We and others conquered the Hindus because they were feeble and disunited. They are now, and always have been, readily retained in subjection, for the same reason that they were easily conquered.

The colonization of India, as may be seen from this statement, is impracticable; but although there may be no room for colonization, there is ample room for settlement, in a country of fertile soil, far more thinly peopled, after all, than any part of Europe, and a country without capital, knowledge, morals, or enterprise. Mere labourers of course there is, generally speaking, no room for; but there is ample room for skilful mechanics, for agricultural, for commercial, and even for manufacturing capitalists. The free settlement of all these classes, under equal and suitable laws, will prove the only means of civilising and humanising the inhabitants of India. Our countrymen, living amongst them, will instruct them in arts, in science, and in morals; the wealth and resources of the country will be improved; the Hindus will rise in the scale of civilization, for they have sufficiently evinced that they possess both the capacity and inclination to do so. We leave it to the abettors of restriction to point out what evils are to spring from such changes!"

To be Continued.

* "This part of their character, but in a ruder and wilder form, and debased by much alloy of treachery and violence, is conspicuous in the smaller and less good-looking inhabitants of Rajpootana and Malwa; while the mountains and woods, whereever they occur, show specimens of a race entirely different from all these and, in a state of Society, scarcely elevated above the savages of New Holland or New Zealand; and the inhabitants, I am assured, of the Deckan, and of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, are as different from those which I have seen, and from each other, as the French and Portuguese from Greeks, Germans, or Poles; so idle is it to ascribe uniformity of character to the inhabitants of a country so extensive, and subdivided by so many almost impassable mountains and jungles."—HEBER'S *Journal*, Vol. II., p. 380.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
OCTOBER, 15TH.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....32 *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 30 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .3¾ *Discoun*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1¾ *Discount.*

Five per Cent.
Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan: of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 3¼ Do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9th,—Ship Lyndoch, S. Beadle. from London, 27th May.
— Do. —Brig Owen Glendower, S. Owen, from Coringa, 25th September.
— 10th —Bark Malvina, J. M'Dermot, from Masulipatam, 9th October.
— Do. —Ship Juliana, C. B. Tarbutt, fron London and Portsmouth, 15th May.
— Do. —Ship Minstrel, C. Arkcoll, from Calcutta, 15th September.
— Do. —ship Victory, C. Farquharson, from Calcutta, 16th September.
— Do. —Brig Hope, J. H. Dennison, from Vizagapatam, 6th October.
— 11th —Bark Fame, R. Buller, from Calcutta, 17th September.
— 12th —Brig Henrietta, Destangue, from Bordeaux, 3d April and Penang, 17th September.
— 14th —ship Belzoni, A. Talbert, from London, 6th June.
— Do, —Ship Illustre Almeida, G. Andrew, from Bombay, 25th September and Point de Galle, 6th Oct
— Do. —Ship Mountaineer, J. Carney, from Bombay 25th September and Cachin 5th October.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8th,—Brig Jean Pierre, J. Foucault, for Pondicherry.
— 12th —Ship Eliza Momus, for Malabar Coast.
— Do. —Ship Julian, C. B. Tarbutt, for Calcutta.
— Do. —Bark Fame, R. Buller, for Isle of France.
— 15th —Brig Hope, J. H. Dennison for Vizagapatam.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Success. Captain W. C. Jervoise.
Ship Circassian Captain G. R. Douthwaite
Ship Caroline, Captain J. Correya.
Ship Lord Lyndoch, Captain S. Beadle.
Ship Minstrel, Captain Arkcoll.
Ship Victory, Captain C. Farquharson.
Ship Belzoni, Captain A. Talbert.
Ship Illustre Almeida, Captain G. Andrew.
Ship Mountaineer, Captain J. Carney.
Bark Malvina, Captain J. M'Dermott.
Brig Owen Glendower, Captain S. Owen.
Brig Henrietta, Captain Destangue.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

None.—

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

At Madras, on Sunday, the 12th Instant, Maria Euphemia, the Wife of Robert Filson, Esq. M. D. Port and Marine Surgeon, and the only Daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Flint, H. M. 25th Regiment (the King's own Borderers.)

On the 24th August at the French Rocks near Seringapatam, at the House of Mr. J. M. Welsh, Mr. Charles Davidson, aged 55 years (the Brother of the late Sub-Assistant Surgeon Richard Davidson.)

FORT ST. GEORGE *October* 10, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint A. F. Bruce, Esq. to be Head Assistant to the Principal Collector of Nellore.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *October* 14, 1828.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint T. Prendergast Esq. to be Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

EAST INDIA RICE.
(From the Leed's Mercury, Feb. 9.)

We have stated in our last that Messrs. Harrop, Hill and Co. of this town, had discovered a method of cleansing the East India Rice, so as to make it equal, for every purpose of domestic use, to the rice of Carolina. We have since had an opportunity of verifying this statement by the inspection and use of the article; a portion of it is lying at the office of this paper, and will be found by all who may choose to look at it to be beautifully white and clean and we can testify that its taste is not inferior to that of American rice. This article, as is well known, has hitherto been little used for domestic purposes, from being very imperfectly cleansed. The price of the Carolina rice, is 36s. per cwt, and we understand that the East India rice cleansed by this method, can be afforded for 20s. per cwt. The East India rice must therefore, in time nearly supersede the rice of Carolina, unless the price of the latter should be very materially reduced—*Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser,—Govt. Gazt. October* 16.

From a few Penang Papers which we received yesterday, we regret to learn, the death of the LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, on board of the Ship *Marquis of Huntly* at Sea on his way to Penang from Calcutta. Mrs. JAMES and her Infant are said to be on board that Ship. The following General Order was issued on the occasion by the Government of Fort Cornwallis.

GENERAL ORDER.

With sentiments of the most sincere and deep regret, the HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has to announce the melancholy intelligence of the death of the RIGHT REVEREND the LORD BISHOP of CALCUTTA, at Sea, on board the Honorable Company's Ship *Marquis of Huntly* on the 22d August.

As a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, it is directed that the Flag at *Fort Cornwallis* be hoisted half mast high at sun-rise to-morrow morning, and continne so during the day, and 43 Minute Guns, corresponding with the age of the late RIGHT REVEREND LORD BISHOP, be fired from the ramparts

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council. JOHN ANDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

Painee of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca.

A Funeral Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. DENTON, at Penang on Sunday the 7th of September. The Reverend preacher took his text from the 22d Chapter of St. Luke and the latter part of the 42 verse—"Nevertheless not my will, but thine, be done"—and in the course of his sermon did justice to the memory of the late Bishop.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	OCT. 2, 1828.	SELL
25 8	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	24 8
0 6	Disct. Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.....	0 14
0 2	Prem New ditto Prem.....	0 2

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.
Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes.....7 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10¼	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1 11

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10¼	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 *a* 2
Bombay	30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.....	98 0
Madras	ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 *a* 092

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCTOBER 2.—Arab Ship Abassy, Nacoda, from Muscat, and Cochin 12th August.
— Arab Ship Fattel Moin, Nacoda, from Muscat 26th August.
3. H. C. Ship Prince Regent, Henry Hosmer, from London 13th May and Madras 24th September.
— Ship Clyde, P. Scott, from Liverpool 15th April and Bombay 7th September.
— Arab Ship Fazarobany, Nacoda, from Muscat 30th August.
5. Ship Hercules, W. Vaughan, from London 20th May and Madras 24th September.
6. H. C. Ship Rose, T. Marquis, from London, and Madras 26th September.
— Ship Bombay Merchant, D. Ovenstone, from Rangoon 24th September.
— The H. C. Steam vessel Ganges, Captain R. Jump, from Balasore 4th October.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Prince Regent, from London:—Mrs. George Morris; Miss Harriet McLeod; Miss Frances Austen; Messrs. Johnson Phillot, Cuthbert Davidson, F. R. Davidson, and John Shaw, Cadets; Messrs. William Wood, William Turner, and Thomas Wells, Free Merchants.

Per H. C. Ship Rose, from London.—Mrs. Thomas; Misses. S. Thomas Margaret, Jane, Ellen, Bald. Barlow; R. H. Thomas, Esq. Messrs. M. H. Kewny. John MacDonald, J. Sandeman, Geo. Cruikshank, and M. W. Tollonache, Cadets; Messrs. F. Griffin and Charles Jones, Free Merchant.—*From Madras*—Misses Caroline Bayly and Bridgman; Lieut. McLeod; Monsr. Andree; and Mr. W. Linton.

From Madras:—Mrs. Rice; Mrs. Jessop; Miss Compton; Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, H. M. 45th Regiment; Lieutenant Rice; 44th Bengal N. I.; Mr. Jessop.

Per Hercules:—Lieutenant C. H. Freeman, 44th Regiment,

DEPARTURES.

OCTOBER 1.—Bark Prince Regent, William Richards, for Mauritius.
— Ship Sunbury, G. G. H. Mannings, for Bombay
2. Brig Welcome, G. Paul, for Liverpool.
3. Brig Hebden, Henry Fowler, for Boston.
4. Brig Hatton, J. Smallshaw, for Mauritius.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship Milford, G. Jellicoe, commander. For Bombay:—Mrs. Jellicoe and child; Mrs. Morice; and the Reverend Mr. Guirier.

Per ship Elizabeth, Cock Commander. For the Mauritius:—Dr. Sivewright, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Captain Rogers, Country service; and Captain Towns

Per ship Albion, N. McLeod, commander. For Liverpool;—Mrs. E. F. Gisborne; Mrs. J. Lewen; Misses Jane Lewen, Agnes, Harriet and Katherine Greig; Mathew Gisborne, Esq.; Masters Thomas and George Gisborne; Lieutenants G. C. Lewen and W. T. Garrett, of Artillery, G. D. Roebuck, 3d N. I. and Knyvett; Masters G. and J. D'Oyley.

Per brig Welcome, G. Paul, commander. For Liverpool:—Mr, Henry Waddington.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Sealdah, on Friday the 3d October, Mrs. J. W. Roberts, of a Son.

At Calcutta on the evening of Friday the 3d Oct. Mrs. A. Kinderdine, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

At Calcutta on Monday the 29th September Mr. Peter Mackintosh, Assistant to Messrs. Palmer and Co. aged 36 years.

On Saturday afternoon October 4th 1828, in Fort William, of the Jungle Fever, Mrs. Ellary, wife of Quarter Master Ellary, of H. M.'s 59th Regiment, aged 32 years.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 12th September, 1828.

No. 297- GENERAL ORDERS.

Brevet-Captain Mansell, H. M. 14th Regiment, has the Commander in Chief's permission to serve on the Personal Staff of the Right Honorable the Governor General, as Aide-de Camp.

Ensign Bayley, H. M. 16th Regiment, recently arrived at Calcutta, will do duty with the 59th Foot, in Fort William, until a favorable opportunity may occur for joining his Corps at Bombay.

The Division Order issued by Major General Pine, dated 15th December last, directing Lieutenant Sandes, H. M. 47th Regiment, to return to Berhampore, by water, with certain Witnesses from that Corps, who had been ordered to the Presidency, is confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir T. Bradford to Lieutenant Weston, of the 4th Light Dragoons, to proceed to England on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

Royal Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, Three Months, in extension, from the 23d August, to remain on the Malabar Coast.

44th Regiment—Lieutenant Robinson, from 20th September to 19th December, with permission to proceed to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th Sept. 1828.

No. 268. GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial recassembled at Dinapore, on Tuesday the 19th day of August 1828, Private John Fanning, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following Charge:

Charge.—John Fanning, Private, Captain Mc-Pherson's Company, His Majesty's 13th Regiment Light Infantry, ordered into Confinement, and charged as follows:

With Mutiny, in having, on the Evening of the 10th of August 1828, between the hours of Six and Seven o'Clock, on the Parade of the Regiment, fired a Musket, Loaded with a Ball Cartridge, at Matthew Duncan, Serjeant, of the same Company and Regiment, his Superior Officer, then in the execution of his duty, thereby inflicting a mortal wound, of which he the said Serjeant Duncan died shortly after.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the Evidence adduced on the prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion, that the Prisoner, Private John Fanning, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, is Guilty of all and every part of the Charge alleged against him, and do therefore adjudge him, the said John Fanning, to be Shot to Death by Musketry, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief shall be pleased to direct.

Sentence.

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General, Commander in Chief.*

Remark by the Right Honorable the Commcander in Chief.

The painful duty of ordering another Capital Punishment, for a most atrocious act, whereby a Soldier has been Murdered, has again devolved on the Commander in Chief.—His Excellency directs that the Sentence awarded against Private John Fanning, of the 13th Light Infantry, shall be carried into execution, under instructions which will be conveyed to Brigadier General Price, Commanding the Dinapore Division, and he further directs that this Order shall be read at the head of every Regiment at a General Parade, and on a subsequent Parade, at the head of every Troop, Company or Detachment of His Majesty's Service in India.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book,

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Adjt. General H, M.'s Forces in India.

English Extracts,

THE ARMY

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, June 3.

WAR-OFFICE, [illegible].

But in reality, the limited experiments which [illegible]

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant George Hedley to be Captain, by purchase, vice Knox, who retires; Cornet George Webbe Tobin, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hedley; William Branding, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Tobin.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Assistant-Surgeon James Wilson, M. D. from the 4th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Shiell, who retires upon half-pay.

12th Ditto—Cornet John Pulteney, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Petre, who retires; Ensign Charles Villiers Stuart, from the 36th Foot, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Pulteney.

14th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Hacy, from the 58th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hughes, appointed to the 58th Foot.

16th Ditto—Lieutenant Peter Tooke Robinson, from the 67th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Brooks, who exchanges.

3d Regiment of Foot—Lieut. Gabriel Kenyon, from the 50th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stephens, whose appointment has not taken place; Hospital-Assistant William Hall, to be Assistant Surgeon.

6th Ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bryce Fearon, from the 64th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bruce, who exchanges; Captain James Leslie, from the 54th Foot, to be Major without purchase, vice Scott, deceased. Ensign John Walker, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase vice Gell promoted.

12th Ditto—Captain Robert Andrews Mackenzie from the half pay, to be Captain vice Joseph Bygrave, who exchanges, receiving the difference; John Thompson, gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Hadfield, appointed to the 44th Foot.

13th Ditto—Ensign John George Dalhousie Taylor, to be Lieutenant, without purchase vice Lamphier deceased; William Talbot Shakespear, gent. to be Ensign, vice Taylor.

14th Ditto—Major George Thornhill, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires; Captain Gerald Rochfort, to be Major by purchase, vice Thornhill; Lieutenant Charles Rayner Newman to be Captain, by purchase, vice Rochfort.

To be Lieutenant by purchase—Ensign William Thorpe, from the 55th Foot, vice Pasley, promoted; Ensign Spencer Greaves, from the 64th Foot, vice Stewart promoted in the 29th Foot; Ensign Richard Jenkins, from the 99th Foot vice Newman.

17th Ditto—Ensign and Adjutant David Cooper, to have the rank of Lieutenant.

20th Ditto—Ensign Charles Cooke, from half-pay 66th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Rodgers, appointed to the 26th Foot.

21st Ditto—Lieutenant Charles William Perkins Magra, from the 41st Foot, to be First Lieutenant, vice Alexander Young, who retires upon half pay Royal African Corps; Lieutenant Thomas, Wharton Young to be Adjutant, vice Young, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

22d Ditto—Lieutenant William Bartley, to be Paymaster, vice Barlow, deceased.

24th Ditto—Lieutenant James Beveridge Harris, to be Captain by purchase, vice Smyth, who retires; Ensign Hon. Charles Preston, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harris; John James Greig, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Preston.

26th Ditto—Lieutenant Richard Thompson, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Vernon, who exchanges, Ensign James Rodgers, from the 20th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice William Rodgers, who retires upon half-pay 66th Foot.

28th Ditto—Lieutenant Frederick Wimbledon Priestley Parker, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bingley Broadhead, who retires on half-pay Royal African Corps.

29th Ditto—Lieutenant Allan Stewart, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain by purchase, vice Richardson, promoted.

32d Ditto—Captain Thomas Henry Wingfield, to be Major, by purchase, vice Gascoigne, promoted? Lieutenant Frederick Downer Hodges, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wingfield; Ensign Charles Siracey Beazley, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hodges; Gentleman Cadet Alexander Campbell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Beazley.

34th Ditto—Major Henry Robert Ferguson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires; Captain Richard Greaves, to be Major, by purchase, vice Ferguson; Captain William Mackenzie, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Greaves.

35th Ditto—Ensign H. Ward, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice O'Hara, deceased; George Newton, gent. to be Ensign, vice Ward.

36th Ditto—Captain Hugh Barton, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Barnard Williams Cocker, who exchanges, receiving the difference; George Bentley Boutchier, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stuart, appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons.

38th Ditto—Lieutenant William Frederick Vernon, from the Royal African Colonial Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Blake appointed to the 98th Foot.

39th Ditto—Lieutenant George Anthony Pook, from half-pay Rifle Brigade to be Lieutenant vice Gregory Dolphin, who exchanges.

40th Ditto—Lieutenant James Sweeney, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Ramsay, who exchanges.

41st Ditto—Lieutenant Charles Nott, from the Royal African Colonial Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Magra, appointed to the 21st Foot.

44th Ditto—Ensign William Howe Hadfield, from the 12th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Usher deceased.

45th Ditto—Lieutenant Thomas Prendergast, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice M'Gregor cashiered.

46th Ditto—Hospital-Assistant William Henry Fryer, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bush, deceased.

47th Ditto—Lieutenant Michael Nagle, to be Quartermaster, vice Bates, deceased.

48th Ditto—Lieutenant William Wilson, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brotheridge, deceased.

To be Lieutenants—Lieutenant Fenton Finly, from half-pay 103d Foot, vice Archibald Erskine appointed to the 63d Foot; Ensign Arthur Hill Hull, vice Wilson.

To be Ensign—Gordon Shelly Tidy, gent. vice Hull.

49th Ditto—Ensign Robert Campbell, from the 82d Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dwyer whose appointment has not taken place.

50th Ditto—Lieutenant George Willoughby Davy O'Hara, from the half-pay to be Lieutenant vice Kenyon appointed to the 3d Foot.

54th Ditto—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Kelly, from half-pay 23d Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Leslie, promoted.

55th Ditto—Lieutenant John Trydell, from half-pay 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Tompson whose appointment has not taken place. John Horner, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thorpe, promoted in the 14th Foot.

58th Ditto—Lieutenant Jonas Paisley Hardy, from half-pay Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Parker, appointed to the 28th Foot. Bonham Faunce, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Philips who retires.

61st Ditto—Lieutenant Frederick Barlow to be Adjutant, vice Toole, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Lieutenant Archer Toole to be Pay-master, vice Glas who retired upon half-pay.

63d Ditto—To be Lieutenants—Ensign George Armstrong, without purchase, vice Burrell, deceased; Lieutenant Archibald Erskine, from the 48th Foot, vice John Ward, who retires on half-pay 103d Foot.

To be Ensign—John [illegible] recreant Hibernian with [illegible] ted to pelt the [illegible]

[illegible] be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fearon, who exchanges; Xavier Peel, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Greaves, promoted in the 14th Foot.

65th Ditto—Captain Samuel Walker, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice William Snow, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

67th Ditto—Lieutenant Henry Brooks, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Robinson, who exchanges.

68th Ditto—Ensign Philip Durnford to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mendham, deceased, John Francis Bouchette, gent., to be Ensign, vice Durnford.

69th Ditto—Lieutenant John Russell Vernon, from the 26th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson, who exchanges.

72d Ditto—Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Michel Fordo to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stratford, who resigns.

73d Ditto—Lieutenant Edward Lee Godfrey to be Captain, without purchase, vice Hay, deceased; Ensign Benjamin Brown to be Lieut. vice Godfrey.

74th Ditto—Lieutenant Thomas Gordon to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hassard, who retires.

To be Lieutenants—Ensign James Stewart, by purchase, vice Gordon; Lieutenant Hon. John Henry Roper Curzon, from the 98th Foot, vice Robert Barker, who retires on half-pay Royal African Corps.

To be Ensign, by purchase—Robert Horton, gent., vice Stewart.

76th Ditto—Robert Bruce, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Ponsonby, whose appointment has not taken place.

80th Ditto—Captain Lord William Francis Montagu, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice John Routledge Majendie, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

82d Ditto—Richard Silver, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Campbell, promoted in the 49th Foot.

85th Ditto—Captain Edward Hopwood, from the half-pay to be Captain, vice John Watts, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

86th Ditto—Brevet Major Thomas Cox Kirby, from half pay 80th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Oliver Howe Nunn, who exchanges.

87th Ditto—Captain Lord Arthur Chichester, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice George Rodney Bell, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieut. Perceval Ramsay, from the 40th Foot, to be First Lieutenant, vice Sweeney, who exchanges.

89th Ditto—Ensign H. Wilson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Prendergast, appointed to the 45th Foot.

91th Ditto—Captain Henry Robert Milner, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Alexander Stewart who exchanges, receiving the difference.

98th Ditto—Lieutenant James Bunbury Blake, from the 38th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Curzon, appointed to the 74th Foot.

99 Ditto—Robert Holland Walker, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jenkins, promoted in the 14th Foot.

Ceylon Regiment—Charles Boyle Delatre, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice H. Smith; whose appointment has not taken place.

Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies—Brevet Major William Sall, from half-pay 47th Foot, to be Captain, vice Mark Rudkin, who exchanges.

Unattached—Major Ernest Frederick Gascoigne, from the 22d Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, by purchase; Captain Arthur Richardson, from the 29th Foot, to be Major of Infantry, by purchase.

To be Captain of Infantry, by purchase—Lieut. Arthur Marquis of Douro, from the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards; Lieutenant Gilbert Pasley, from the 14th Foot.

Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Torrens of the 38th Foot, to be Adjutant-General to the King's Troops serving in the East Indies, vice Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald, deceased, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bryce Fearon, of the 6th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the King's Troops serving in the East Indies, vice Lieut. Colonel Torrens.

Hospital Staff—To be Hospital-Assistants to the Forces—John Wardrop Moore, gent., vice O'Callaghan, appointed to the 27th Foot; Thomas Galbraith Legan M. D. vice Maclachlan, appointed to the 79th Foot; William Robertson, gent, vice Fryer, appointed to the 45th Foot.

Brevet—Major-General Sir James Lyon, K. C. B. to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in the Windward and Leeward Islands only; Major Hon. John Hobart Cradock, on the half-pay, to be Lieut. Colonel in the Army.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed to dispose of their commission:—

Major Octavius Temple, half-pay unattached; Lieut Colonel Thomas Timins, Royal Marines; Captain Henry Dixon, Retired List 4th Royal Veteran Battalion.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT;

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JUNE 2.

EAST RETFORD DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

(Continued.)

The Noble Duke talks of the "very painful misconstruction" to which he must have been exposed if he had not laid my letter before the King. How this "misconstruction" could arise I know not. It could not arise from me, I am sure. In conclusion, to mark more emphatically his sense of my conduct, he tells me that I must consider my resignation as "your own act, and not as mine." I really do not know what part of my communication with the Noble Duke justifies him in saying that my remaining in office was contrary to my sense of duty. If I had ever felt so, I should not have waited for the Noble Duke to call for my resignation [cheers]. The House will perceive, from what I have just read, that after all the explanations that had been given—after all the statements that had been made by my Noble Friend the Foreign Secretary, and in my letters to the Noble Duke, he recalls his own misconstruction of my first letter; he will not suffer me to escape from it, and insists that my resignation was my own act. When I received this letter, which was early on Thursday morning, the 22d of May, I considered—from the words with which it concluded, stating my resignation as my own act, and therefore formal and complete—that the whole proceeding was then at an end. My Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Peel) the Secretary of State for the Home Department knows that that was my view. [illegible]

the country.

[illegible] my mind one grave object of solicitude, and I will tell the House what it was. As soon as I knew from the communication of my two Noble Friends, that my first letter was considered as an absolute and formal resignation, and that, on its being laid before the King, his Majesty had been advised to consider it in that point of view, I felt it my duty, as one of his servants, to ask my Royal Master for permission to wait upon him, in order to explain my conduct. It was on Thursday, I believe, that I received the letter; but having considerable business to transact, it was not until Friday, being still under the same convictions, that I took steps for the accomplishment of that purpose, letting it reach the ears of the Noble Duke, that, in case I was permitted to have an audience of his Majesty, nothing could be further from my intention than to blame the advice that had been given, or make any appeal to his Majesty against the recommendation of his chief Minister in regard to myself. But when it was stated to his Majesty that I had written a letter with an intention that never actuated me; when I knew that in this letter, which I had marked "private & confidential," I, one of his Secretaries of State, had tendered a formal & positive resignation of my office, & that there was not one expression of thankfulness or gratitude to his Majesty for all the favours I had received at his hands—when I knew, too, that there was not one expression of regret for the necessity which had induced me to withdraw from his service—when I knew that there was not a word to indicate the existence of those feelings which it becomes every Minister to manifest towards his Sovereign on retiring from office,—I felt that if I did not ask the Noble Duke for this opportunity to set myself right with his Majesty, and make to my Sovereign a proper acknowledgment of my deep sense of gratitude for the unmerited confidence he has reposed in me,—I must have appeared unworthy of it [cheers]. What I was then told also contributed to strengthen my impression, that I should ask for an audience of his Majesty. I was told by my Noble Friend then at the head of the Foreign Department, that the Noble Duke did not consider the matter as at an end; for my Noble Friend told me that the Noble Duke had said I was a man of sense [a laugh]. The House will forgive me for repeating these things, which I am obliged to state in my own vindication. The Noble Duke, I was told, had said of me "that I was a man of sense, and as such well knew what should be done to set the whole matter right." Now I can only say that this intimation was at least oracular; for unless I had been told at the same time by the Noble Duke, what he could scarcely expect me to ask him, namely, the course I was to follow—I was still as much in the dark as ever. I was therefore obliged to be led by the little sense which the Noble Duke supposed me to possess; and falling back upon it for such assistance as it can give me, it struck me, on reflection, that the explanations I had already given had exhausted all my means of making myself more fully or clearly understood." I own that I did further state, that unless I was permitted to set myself right in that quarter where I had so strong an anxiety not to be misunderstood, and where I knew that up to the latest hour it was considered I had tendered an absolute and positive resignation, and persisted in not recalling it, it did not occur to me that by any other mode I could effect the purpose I desired—even if I could guess, which I could not, what further proceeding was intended on the part of the Noble Duke. I really could not conjecture what was intended by the blind suggestion that had been made to me. It is true I might have attempted to play a game of political blindman's buff, and I have not the slightest doubt that the lookers on in the dress circles would have laughed very heartily at my awkward and perhaps irretrievable tumbles, while I should still have found myself where I was [cheers and laughter]. At that game I was not going to play. In the course of Saturday evening—Sunday morning drawing near, for it was after twelve o'clock—my Noble Friend the Foreign Secretary called on me, and stated that it was not intended that I should have the honour of that audience with his Majesty which I had solicited. I am here bound to state that my Noble Friend had then come from the Noble Duke with another communication also; but he did not make it. This was—I forget the exact words, but the meaning of it I have since understood was, that the Noble Duke would only allow me until half-past two o'clock on Monday to decide whether I would avail myself of his proposition; after which he should consider the term expired. If I could not find out the expedient he had suggested by that hour, I was to deem myself too late. Such a communication, it must be admitted, did not savour much of the amenities of the Civil Service [cheers]. Not having received any answer to the request I had made for permission to wait on my Sovereign, I felt, therefore, driven to my only alternative—that of addressing the Duke of Wellington himself in such an letter as he could lay before the King, and to request him to lay it at his Majesty's feet. Accordingly, on my Noble Friend leaving me, I wrote this letter, which was the last on my part:—

"Downing-street, 25th May, 1828.

"[illegible] like a voyage, of similar expense to New South [illegible] to solicit an audience. His Majesty has not yet been pleased to grant me this honour.

"In the expectation (not unnatural for me to entertain in the situation which I hold) of being afforded an opportunity of waiting upon his Majesty, I have deferred acknowledging your letter of the 21st, which, passing by altogether all that is stated in mine of the same date, you concluded in the following words:

"'I must, therefore, consider the resignation of your office as your own act, and not as mine.'

"I will not revert to the full explanation which I have already given you on this subject. Not denying that my first letter might be capable of the construction which you put upon it I would ask you whether it would be usual, after a construction has been from the first moment explicitly disavowed, to persist that it is the right one? It being, however, the construction to which you adhere, I must assume, as you laid the letter before his Majesty, that you advised his Majesty upon it, and that his Majesty is, therefore, under the same misapprehension as yourself of what I meant; the more especially, as I have no means of knowing whether any subsequent letters have been laid before his Majesty.

"It was for the purpose of setting right any erroneous impression on the Royal mind that I sought to be admitted, as soon as possible, into his Majesty's presence.

"I was then, as I am still, most anxious to assure his Majesty, that nothing could have been further from my intention than that the letter in question should have been at all submitted to his Majesty—to make known to his Majesty the circumstances and feelings under which it had been written—to point out to him that I had taken the precaution (usual between Ministers in matters of a delicate and confidential nature, when it is wished to keep the subject, as much as possible, confined to the respective parties) of marking the letter 'private and confidential;' that I understood that this letter, so marked specially to guard its object, had been, without previous communication of any sort with me, in respect to the transaction referred to, but not explained in the letter itself, laid before his Majesty, as conveying to the foot of the Throne my positive resignation.

"I should further have had to state to his Majesty the great pain and concern which I felt at finding that a paper should have been submitted to his Majesty, and described to him as conveying my resignation of the Seals, in a form so unusual, and with a restriction so unbecoming towards my Sovereign as is implied in the words 'private and confidential;' that in a necessity so painful (had I felt such a necessity) as that of asking his Majesty's permission to withdraw from his service, my first anxiety would have been to lay my reasons, in a respectful, but direct, communication from myself at his Majesty's feet; but that, most certainly, in whatever mode conveyed, the uppermost feeling of my heart would have been to have accompanied it with those expressions of dutiful attachment and respectful gratitude, which I owe to his Majesty for the many and uniform proofs of confidence and kindness with which he has been graciously pleased to honour me since I have held the Seals of the Colonial Department.

"If I had been afforded an opportunity of thus relieving myself from the painful position in which I stand towards his Majesty, I should then have entreated of his Majesty's goodness and sense of justice to permit a letter, so improper for me to have written (if it could have been in my contemplation that it would have been laid before his Majesty as an act of resignation) to be withdrawn. Neither should I have concealed from his Majesty my regret considering the trouble which has unfortunately occurred, both to his Majesty and his Government, that I had not taken a different mode of doing what, for the reasons fully stated in my letter of the 21st, I found myself bound in honour to do, so as to have prevented, perhaps, the misconception arising out of my letter, written immediately after the debate.

"I have now stated to you frankly and without reserve, the substance of all that I was anxious to submit to the King. I have done so in the full confidence that you will do me the favour to lay this statement before his Majesty; and that I may be allowed to implore of his Majesty that he will do me the justice to believe that, of all who have a right to prefer a claim to be admitted to his Royal presence, I am the last who, in a matter relating to myself, would press that claim in a manner unpleasant to his Majesty's wishes or inclinations. I bow to them with respect; still retaining, however, a confidence, founded on the rectitude of my intentions, that in being removed from his Majesty's service, I may be allowed the consolation of knowing that I have not been debarred from the privilege of my Office in consequence of my having incurred his Majesty's personal displeasure,

"Believe me, my dear Duke,

"Yours, very sincerely,

(Signed) "W. HUSKISSON.

"His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G. &c. &c. &c."

This letter was carried to Apsley House at five o'clock on Sunday. At half-past seven the same evening I received a letter from the Duke of Wellington, in which he expresses himself with a degree of courtesy and civility which I most cheerfully acknowledge. It is to this effect:—

"Received at thirty five minutes past seven, P. M.

"London, May 25, 1828.

"My Dear Huskisson—It is with great concern that I inform you that I have at last attended his Majesty, and have received his instructions respecting an arrangement to fill your office.

"I sincerely regret the loss of your assistance in the arduous task in which I am engaged.

"Believe me ever yours, most sincerely.

(Signed) "WELLINGTON.

"The Right Hon. W. Huskisson."

[Laughter.] The wording of this letter may appear to some gentlemen to require some explanation from me. But they may spare me the trouble of giving it, when they remember that a letter of mine, written at two o'clock in the morning, had been before his Majesty almost within four hours after it reached the party to whom it was addressed in confidence, and represented as a positive resignation on my part. They may then possibly ask themselves whence comes it that after five days had been suffered to elapse, during which no further advice had been given to his Majesty as to filling the office, this sudden urgency proceeds that with such "breathless haste" requires the nomination of my successor? If for five days no act whatever had been done to fill that vacancy, though his Majesty was certainly advised that I had absolutely resigned, whence arose the necessity, at the end of these five days, to fix a particular hour on the Monday to take some measure on the subject? Having received this letter at half-past seven o'clock, I own I was surprised an hour afterwards to receive from my Noble Friend, the Foreign Secretary, the very letter I had myself sent to the Duke of Wellington at five o'clock. It was sent back, unopened, to my Noble Friend, and by him it was, unopened, returned to me; and then I understood, from my name at the back of the letter, that it was sent through Lord Dudley, as the proper channel. It is on account of this transaction, that I was obliged to mention the communication my Noble Friend did not make to me. My letter reached Apsley House at five o'clock; but the impression on the mind of the Noble Duke was, that the communication had been made to me in the morning, and therefore as the time was past, he considered it had come too late: the clock had struck [cheers] On obtaining this knowledge of the transaction, I wrote immediately to the Duke of Wellington, begging him to do me the honour to open the letter he had returned. My letter was to this effect:—

"Downing-street, 9½ p. m., 25th May 1828.

"My Dear Duke—Lord Dudley has just returned to me, unopened my letter to you, which I forwarded to Apsley House about five o'clock this afternoon. This letter was written as soon as I was given to understand by Lord Dudley, who called here after an interview with you this morning, that his Majesty had not signified any intention of granting me the honour of an audience. No other mode, therefore, remaining open to me of conveying my sentiments to the King, I address myself to you, for the purpose of bringing before his Majesty, in the shape of a written communication, what I am prevented from stating to his Majesty in person.

"I feel confident that you will not deny me this favour, & you will be satisfied by the contents of my letter (which I now return), that in writing it, nothing was farther from my intention than to attempt to intrude myself between you and the arrangements which, upon my removal from office (for such I have considered the result of our correspondence since your letter of the 21st), you have received his Majesty's instructions to make.

"Your letter, communicating this faces, reached me about half past seven this evening. I thank you for the information, and for the kind manner in which you advert to any feeble assistance which I may have been able to give to your Administration, as well as for the expression of the concern with which you have advised his Majesty to place my office in other hands. Believe me to be, my dear Duke, ever your's very sincerely.

(Signed) "W. Huskisson."

The consequence was, that my former letter was opened, and the next morning it was laid before the King. My successor was appointed, and the barrier being then removed, on Monday I had an audience of his Majesty. Of course my lips are sealed as to what then took place. I am not at liberty to state what passed; but I may say that I was received by his Majesty with a degree of condescension, so far exceeding what was due even to the services of a person infinitely more deserving than myself; his Majesty's demeanour was marked with so much personal kindness, that I shall ever retain it in my memory, accompanied with the deepest regret, not only that I am no longer in the service of such a master, but in regard to the manner in which my humble service were rewarded while I had his Royal confidence. On the Monday, I received from the Duke of Wellington a letter which closed the correspondence. It was to this purport:—

"London, May 26, 1828.

"My Dear Huskisson—I have received your letter of yesterday, accompanied by another letter from you, dated also yesterday which I had returned to Lord Dudley, under the impression that I ought not to open it without your previous consent, under the circumstances that existed at the time that I received it. I have laid both before the King. In answer I have only to repeat, that I considered your letter of the 20th as a formal tender of the resignation of your office; and that the circumstance of its being marked 'private and confidential,' did not alter the character of the letter, or relieve me from the painful duty of communicating its contents to his Majesty, as I did in person. Your subsequent letters did not, according to my understanding of them, convey any disavowal of your intention to tender your resignation, I laid them before his Majesty, and my answers to them, and communicated to Lord Dudley that I had done so. The King informed me, I think on Wednesday the 21st, that you had desired to have an audience of his Majesty; and that he intended to receive you on the day but one after; I did not consider it my duty to advise his Majesty to receive you at an earlier period, It is scarcely necessary for me to observe, that your letter to me of the 20th was entirely your own act, and wholly unexpected by me. If the letter was written hastily and inconsiderately, surely the natural course was for you to withdraw it altogether, and thus relieve me from the position in which, without any fault of mine, it had placed me—compelling me either to accept the resignation which it tendered, or to solicit you to continue to hold your office, This latter step was, in my opinion, calculated to do me personally, and to the King's Government, great disservice; and it appeared to me that the only mode by which we could be extricated from the difficulty in which your letter had placed us was, that the withdrawal of your letter should be your own spontaneous act, and that it should be adopted without delay.

"The interference of his Majesty, pending our correspondence, would not only have placed his Majesty in a situation in which he ought not to be placed in such a question, but it would have subjected me to the imputation that that interference had taken place on my suggestion, or with my connivance, I did not consider it my duty to advise his Majesty to interfere in any manner whatever, His Majesty informed me this day that he had written to you this morning, appointing an audience in the course of the day,

"Believe me, ever your's most sincerely,

(Signed) "WELLINGTON.

"Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson,"

I have already stated, Sir, that the last thing I looked for was, that my communication to the Duke should have been made known to his Majesty. What I wanted was, that a fair representation of what I had done should be laid before the King, but not that it should be assumed that I had sent in my resignation, which never had been my intention. perhaps, Sir, I ought to state, that I certainly did, in the course of the last year, hear rumours, which were sent about pretty freely to this effect—that I had withdrawn what some persons thought proper to call a resignation; and this having given rise to many questions and comments, it came across my mind as a not unnatural surmise, that it might be expected in this instance that I should do what it had been said I did in that former one—namely, recal my resignation. Now, if it really were supposed that I should recal a resignation that I never made, this must involve a misconstruction as to the intention of my letter, which I must profess myself unable to understand; but how could it be supposed, if the resignation had actually been made, that I should wish to recal it, when by so doing I must have admitted, by implication at least, that the explanation which I had given had not been well founded, and have thus opened myself to those injurious suspicious which have been thrown out against me? If it had been true that my letter was meant as a resignation, I say at once, and undisguisedly, that it would have been out of the question that I should have tendered any explanation afterwards, under such circumstances. Sir I am addressing an assembly of honourable men; and I appeal to the gentlemen who hear me, whether, if such a meaning was intended to be conveyed in my letter, they could suppose it possible that I should again have taken office [hear, hear,!]? If I had, what would have been said of me? What could have been said of me, but that I was a person no longer fit to hold a place in his Majesty's Councils? That I was a person unfit to approach my Sovereign as one with whom his Prime Minister might advise? If had done so, could I have discharged the duties of that oath of advice which belonged to my office, or could I have discharged those other duties which belong to the situation I then held? I might indeed have continued to attend the sittings of the Cabinet; but to have gone there I must have borne the consciousness of my own nullity—the consciousness of my own degradation; or, even if these could have been stifled, should I not have read in language more intelligible than words—in the averted and suspicious looks of others—what that nullity and that degradation ought before to have taught me [hear, hear, hear!]? If such had been my intention, I should then indeed have been fit only to be expelled from the circle in which I trust that I have hitherto made myself useful, and ought to have been compelled to relinquish that office which has now been taken from me, and which, as far as relates to personal feeling only, was of very little consequence to me. If, Sir the power, the station, the rank, and the emoluments of office are gone, at least I have preserved, what I trust I ever shall preserve—self-approbation and personal honour; to which, I hope I may add, the support and approbation of my personal and political friends [cheers]. With such feelings I shall continue to attend this House as one of its Members, with the desire of—usefully, I will not say—but of zealously (as last I can promise) attending to those points which may be serviceable to the public, and generally interesting to the welfare of the country [hear, hear!]: The titles and privileges that admit to such a course as this are, fortunately, in this country, not the exclusive rights of Ministers [hear, hear!]. I can claim them by my birthright as an Englishman—not being a Catholic [excessive cheering]; and in the exercise of that birthright I will continue, by my Parliamentary course, to endeavour to deserve the approbation of my fellow countrymen [hear, hear!]. I began, Sir by stating—and I have to apologise to the House for the length to which I have digressed—that when the Noble Duke made his communication to me, I had not resigned, and it is not, therefore, for me to account for the motives which have removed me from office; but this, however, I will say, that when the Administration was formed some time ago by the Noble Duke now at the head of the Government, I consented, contrary to the advice of several of my friends—contrary to the judgment of many, to take a share in the affairs of the Government: But, Sir I did so expressly and entirely on political grounds. When I considered the offer was made to me jointly with many others who had held office under the former Administration—when I looked at the perfect similarity of sentiments and policy that existed between myself and those friends of mine—when I considered that great, extensive, and important departments in the State were to be committed to their charge—when I consider the perfect co-operation and understanding which subsisted between me and these friends, I certainly did think that as a political man I was bound to continue in the service of the King, and that by so continuing I should find the best chance of forwarding and supporting those objects and principles which I had always been endeavouring to forward and support, and for the success of which I felt most ardently and most zealously. But though I pursued this course, and came to this decision, do not let it be supposed that I was blind to the mighty influences that would be opposed to my progress—do not let it be supposed that I could be blind to the strength of those colleagues with whom I was about to join myself—do not let it be supposed that I was not fully aware of the great and serious difficulties with which, by so acting, I should be certain to be surrounded; but still, weighing, as far as my powers enabled me, the motives that induced me to accede to the proposal, and those against it, I became convinced that I was bound to accept it [hear, hear!. But, Sir could I have supposed that these influences, of which I have spoken, powerful as I knew them to be, powerful as I had witnessed them to be, would have been sufficient to give rise to the steps that have been taken towards me—or, Sir, had I been given to understand that the time would shortly come when it would no longer be possible to obtain their support with my presence in the Cabinet, no doubt I should have adopted a different course. When I look at the transactions of last year—when I see the manner in which this incident of my letter has been caught at, I am bound to say that I do think that in order to pacify and obtain the cordial co-operation of this mighty influence, it became necessary to behave thus [hear, hear!]. But if such a necessity did exist, I must own that it would have been far more satisfactory to me, had I been told that such a necessity had arrived—if it had at once been said, "Such is the dislike to your principles, such is the apprehension of the dangerous tendency of your policy, and such is the consequence to me of the friends on whose opinion I principally rely, that I am obliged to require your secession to obtain their undivided support." I confess that I would much rather have witnessed such a declaration as this, than a course which may mean this, but does not declare it. When I compare what might have been reasonably expected with what has actually taken place within the last few months, I do not hesitate in saying that, in my judgment, some such time as I have just been describing had arrived [hear, hear!]; for I think, that but for this, which must at least have induced a change of policy, if not a change of feeling, it might have occurred to the recollection of some person that the sentiments of the very highest authority in such a case as this—sentiments which did him the greatest honour—had been recorded on a similar occasion; and if, on receiving that letter, any person had said, if he was hasty in coming to this decision, or if the decision was founded in error, he ought to be informed of it, in order that he may reconsider it; he has always been on the best terms with his Colleagues—he never had any differences with them, but with the view to make a better arrangement of matters; and why, if he has taken a hasty or intemperate view of this subject, does not some one come forward and render him that service which he has more than once rendered to others?" If sentiments like these, which certainly are but consistent with charity and good feeling—and which would do honour to any breast, had prevailed on the present occasion; if the high authority, to whom these feellings had once belonged, had retained them for this occasion; or if, on his receiving my letter at ten in the morning, some one had gone to that great authority, and said to him, that it would not, in all probability, lead to such grave consequence as he seemed to propose, surely the answer of that high authority would have been, that he was glad to find that he was mistaken. Such, however, was not the answer of the Noble Duke: he determined it to be a direct, positive, and final resignation; and yet the very sentiments that I have been giving to the House are the published sentiments of the Noble Duke in the House of Lords on a former Ministry breaking up; on which he took occasion to regret that a misunderstanding should have arisen between him and any of his colleagues [cheers]. Notwithstanding the many accusations which these friends, whose influence was so necessary—which the enemies of all improvement and advance have so liberally bestowed upon me; notwithstanding the ebullitions of feeling and the overstepping of prudence, as evinced by some of these friends, who thought that my removal from office was the only adequate apology which the Noble Duke could make for ever having been connected with me [a laugh, and cheers]? and though I find, from the expressions of some of these parties, that the only way in which honour could be paid to the Noble Duke, is by saying that it might be necessary that we should be continued in office just at first; notwithstanding, Sir, I say, these ebullitions, and in spite of these boisterous fits of mirth, for I confess that I can call them nothing else;—notwithstanding these venerable effusions of merriment [excessive cheering], which appear to me to congregate towards one great attempt to draw upon the ignorance of the living [cheers], and to pronounce a libel on the illustrious dead [cheers]—notwithstanding all this—emanating, too from the same source where, but a few days before, all was deep and bitter wailing at the progress that Parliament and the country were making towards religious liberty in favour of the Dissenters [cheers,] and dread because this House was willing to grant the same religious liberty to Ireland;—notwithstanding these ebullitions of feeling—notwithstanding this singular selection of time in which to make them—I do not think that their boasted triumph is so great, so certain, or so complete, as they themselves seem to anticipate [cheers]. I cannot believe that my Right Honourable Friend, the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Peel), who as far as I know, never advocated any policy different, or in opposition to that which I have ever supported (with the exception of the Catholic Question)—I cannot believe that my Right Honourable Friend has abandoned those principles to which he has hitherto given his cordial and genuine support—I cannot believe that with the feelings of this House & of this country unchanged, he has changed, whatever may be the present discipline of the Cabinet. Sir, I cannot believe—I will not believe that my Right Honourable Friend thinks that the real and substantial influence of the State is vested in unknown, but powerful hands—in the hands of persons who cannot be called in question, who are not candidates for public and responsible situations, and yet who would assume the right of putting in a vote in the Councils of the Sovereign, and of proscribing from the Cabinet those whom they dislike. I cannot believe that my Right Honourable Friend would consent to act under an influence that assumes to be more powerful than the House of Commons—more powerful than the whole of the country. I cannot believe that he is one of those who think that it is the first duty of the Legislature to arrest improvment, and counteract the growth of intelligence. I cannot believe that he is one of those—though there are so many of them in the country—who look with apprehension at the increase of tolerance in other countries. I cannot but believe that he thinks that the interchange of improvement is as greatly to be desired as the communications of commerce on terms of a fairer policy. Asking me to believe all this, is asking me to think that my Right Honorable Friend is willing to purchase it at the price of seeing England again debased in her situation in the civil world—at the price of again seeing the principles of the Holy Alliance triumphant—it is asking me to believe that he would think all this paying but a cheap price, if it would put down free discussion—open inquiry—the liberty of the press, and assist in again enchaining the minds of men to the influence of that party of which I have been speaking, and which is now making this great stand in order that their opinions may overpower all opposition [cheers.]—I cannot but consider, Sir that if such should become their open and declared attempt, my Right Hon. Friend would be one of the first to repel their advances: and, I trust, that in that arduous task, should the struggle ever come, he will receive not only the zealous support of this House, but of the whole of the country. For myself, Sir, I can only say, that in whatever situation I may find myself placed, I shall continue, in spite of what has taken place, or of anything that may take place, a steady friend to the institutions and the laws of the country, and a firm believer that they are the best safeguards of our right: but, Sir it is quite compatible with this belief to feel, that from time to time those laws and institutions may be looked at and revised with advantage to the country: for, by suiting the alterations to the feeling and temperament of the times, it is to me clear that they are still capable of judicious amendments, as long as those amendments are carried on in that sprit which has so long and so justly been our pride and our boast [hear, hear, hear]. This is the view that I take of the subject, and it is in this spirit that I shall continue to pursue the course on which I have hitherto acted, watching over the measure that shall be proposed to this House for adoption, and supporting those which shall, in my judgment, appear to be in accordance with the rules that I have laid down for my guidance. I must again,

(*Continued in the Third Sheet.*)

WEDNESDAY. 29TH OCTOBER 1828.

(*Continued from the Second Sheet.*)

Sir, beg pardon of the House for having detained it so long, especially as I know that I have trespassed upon it on a subject of all others the most painful, as it has related to what, in a great degree, was necessarily obliged to be personal. I trust, however, Sir that I have said enough to make good my assertion—that if I am no longer in the service of the King, I have not been removed by any resignation of my own, and that my absence has taken place on insufficient grounds [hear, hear !]. I am not going to deny—why should I ?—that I feel regret at my removal from office—not, Sir, from any personal gratification that I felt from holding a station in his Majesty's Councils, but I entertain a regret founded on a hope that I had, that my unremitted endeavours in the office I have for some time held, might have contributed to the improvement of those distant parts of the Empire, and to the strengthening of those bonds of relationship which are a part of the riches of this country and of the consideration of the Colonies. Nay, Sir, I will say further—that I regret the loss of power which belonged to the office that I lately possessed, as it was calculated to afford me assistance in bringing forward those measures connected with those commercial principles to which so much of my time had lately been given. But, in the midst of this loss of office, I shall feel that I derive great satisfaction from the knowledge that I have not incurred the displeasure of my Sovereign ; and that I have not placed myself in any situation of a questionable nature, or that is calculated to excite suspicion [cheers]. When I look at the mode in which this affair has been managed, and at the circumstances that have accompanied it, I am bound to say that I perceive something in them that I cannot but interpret into a want of that perfect credit for good motives, without which it would have been impossible for me to have discharged the duties of my office as I could have wished : and I certainly do find in that knowledge (indescribably painful as it is to me to come to the conclusions that such a feeling existed) an apprehension, that had I continued in office, I should have had to struggle against new and rising difficulties [cheers].

Mr. PEEL : There is nothing that has fallen from my Right Honourable Friend, which shall prevent me from prefacting the observations which I shall make to the House with the expression of my deep and sincere regret at the circumstances which have rendered these explanations necessary. In the early part of this year, when I was recalled, without any act or suggestion of mine, into public affairs, I did all that I could to promote the union of those with whom I had co-operated at a former period? and during the period that has elapsed since, I can assure my Right Hon. Friend that I have always acted with the desire of strengthening and confirming that union [hear]. I had fondly hoped that the time was come, when, being united zealously and firmly in the prosecution of the public service, the recollection of the differences of the last year would have disappeared altogether ; and that instead of there being any calls for explanation, they would have been found acting together, and devoting their best energies as Ministers, for advancement of the interest of the country. These having been my real feelings, and the object which I was desirous of seeing accomplished, the House will easily believe me when I tell them, how much I regret the necessity that is calling for explanations [cheers]. I am speaking of these matters in no tone of animosity, and I wish most carefully to avoid any observation which may bear the slightest appearance of acrimony [hear hear!]. I shall, therefore, without any further preface, make the same application to the kind indulgence of the House which has been claimed by by my Right Honourable Friend, while I submit, in my turn, those explanations which my present situation and my Right Honourable Friend's example have now rendered necessary. My Right Honourable Friend's speech referred to two different periods of time, and to two descriptions of circumstances perfectly distinct from each other. The one period alluded to in my Right Honourable Friend's speech referred solely to occurences which took place previous to the vote which he felt himself bound to give upon the question for the disfranchisement of the Borough of East Retford; and the other period included the transactions which took place subsequent to that vote, and to the correspondence which became one of its consequences. In the first part of this division of periods he referred to me personally, and to the part which I had taken upon the question of the disfranchisement of the Borough. To this period, then, I shall take the liberty of first addressing myself. The Right Honorable Gentleman, influenced, very probably, by feelings of delicacy towards me, has not laid before the House in his explanations the whole of the circumstance connected with the affair of the disfranchisement of East Retford. It is impossible, however, either in this question, or indeed in and other questions of any importance, to come to an impartial judgment of its merits, or of the conduct of those engaged in it, unless with a full and fair explanation of every part of the circumstances connected with such questions. I feel that my Right Honourable Friend has left those explanations incomplete ; and although that such a course would ever be necessary, I have now, I regret to say, no alternative left to me, after what has fallen from my Right Hon. Friend, but to lay aside all restrictions and trammels of my situation, and supply those defects in the narrative of these transactions which the delicacy of my Right Hon. Friend has rendered necessary, and state at once all that has taken place in the councils of the Government upon subject to the transfer of the suffrages of the Boroughs of Penryn and East Retford. Of course in doing so, I relieve my Right Hon. Friend from all obligations of secrecy as to any thing which he may have hitherto thought it necessary, from delicacy, to conceal, and reserving to him the full right of correcting any misrepresentation of circumstances into which I may chance to fall. In the first place, however, I must begin my calling the attention of the House to the very peculiar situation in which a Minister acting in my capacity stands. According to the established usage and practice of this House, a Minister in the situation I have now the honour to hold is supposed to be the authorized organ of the Ministry, and to speak the sentiments of the Government? and in that situation he is called upon to answer every question which may be proposed to him in this House, not only upon the subjects connected with his own peculiar department of that Government, but upon every other subject which may happen to be brought under the attention of the Legislature. Nothing, I can assure the House, is more painful than the situation in which I am thus frequently placed. Almost every night questions upon matters, in the abstract, perhaps of the very first importance, were placed before him in the shape of simple questions, occasionally to the extent of twenty or thirty of an evening ; and those questions of involving considerations of principle, upon which, if time were to be allowed, the Government ought not to come to any conclusion, without exercising the most deliberate judgment. I defy, however, any man who ever sat in this House to apply to subjects brought under its consideration all that deliberate attention which they deserve. It was not merely the details of these questions which deserved consideration the principles which they involved were frequently of the very last importance, and required the utmost attention of the Government before they ought to commit themselves by the expression of any opinion upon them to the House. Having said so much upon this subject, I may observe that among the many other discussions of this nature in the course of the present Session, came the question respecting the measures to be taken with respect to the transfer of the suffrages of Penryn and East Retford. It was my wish to take no step with regard to these broughs, nor to give assent to any measure which should not be considered as having the concurrence of the Government. I therefore, at a very early period, submitted to my colleagues in the Government the propriety of coming to some determination upon the subject of these boroughs, observing, at the same time, that feeling the immense importance of the principles they involved, even amongst other questions of far more pressing importance, I considered it necessary that I should be enabled to state the course which the Government intended to adopt and that I should be authorised to state in the debates the sentiments of the Government. I was very well aware, however, that as there were some judicial considerations connected with the question, it was impossible to pledge the individual Members of the Government as to the course which it might be proper ultimately to pursue ; but assuming that good grounds might appear for the disfranchisement of both or either of the accused boroughs, I was anxious to accommodate the impression of my mind to the general opinion of the Government, and to state this opinion to the House. I did, therefore, in compliance with this view of the subject, bring the matter under the attention of my colleagues in the Government. I stated to them that I had postponed taking any step upon the subject, until both franchises came to be dealt with. I presented it, therefore, before them as a double question of disfranchisement. I observed, that with respect to Penryn, we might consider the opinions of the Committee as being decidedly expressed, from the very large majority which, had last Session voted for the disfranchisement but that the evidence respecting East Retford was not yet brought to a termination, so as to be submitted to the consideration of the Government. I stated my opinion, at the same time, that it was not very likely the House would consent to adopt the same course with Penryn as it had taken with Grampound, and that it was probable it could be induced to lay open the right of voting to any of the Hundreds of Cornwall. I thought, however, at the time, and I expressed it as my opinion, that East Retford was placed in a very different situation, from Penryn ; and I proposed, therefore, that the Government should give its assent to the proposition of the Noble Lord (Lord J. Russell), for conveying the franchise of Penryn to the town of Manchester ; and that the franchise of East Retford should be laid open to the adjoining Hundred. I cannot say that my proposal met with a very ready acquiescence from my colleagues ; but I did, after that time, consider myself at liberty, as the organ of the Government, to give my assent to such an arrangement, while I reserved to myself the right as an individual, to pronounce my judgement upon the evidence which might be brought before me to substantiate the charge of corruption against East Retford. Reserving to myself this right of judging upon the evidence, according to my conscientious conviction of its value, I did, therefore, feel it incumbent upon me, as the organ of the Government, to take the precaution of ascertaining that course which I might be authorised to call upon the members to support, because I did not think it consistent with honour and good faith to lend the support of the Government to any measure in this House, unless I could be satisfied that it would be promoted and advocated with equal zeal in the other [hear, hear !] This is what I stated to the Members of the Government, and this was the ground upon which I proceeded ; but I do declare most solemnly, that I never submitted to them any proposal as to what was to be done in case of there being only one Brough to dispose of. With respect to borough of Penryn, I considered that there had been three several acts of interference upon the part of the House ; and I thought it likely that the House of Commons, as a branch of the Legislature, would be disposed, not merely as in a Court of Law, to take into consideration the simple case of bribery proved last Session, but that having before determined to make a forfeit of the Franchise of Penryn, it would have a right, in coming to a determination upon the subject, to refer to its own previous date. In submitting to the choice made by the Noble Lord for the Franchise of Penryn—choice confirmed by a majority of four to one—I certainly considered Penryn as at the mercy of the House, and I never contemplated the possibility of the Bill being lost from defective evidence, as I understand now that it is likely to be. I repeated therefore, without stopping to inquire whether it was right or not it thus proceeding upon the supposition, that the proposals I made to my colleagues were founded upon the principle of there being two Boroughs whose Franchises were to be forfeited. In this state of things the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Tennyson), not waiting until the final decision of the question upon the Borough of Penryn, brought under the consideration of the House the case of East Retford, I did not, on that occasion, act hastily. The question of the second Borough was coming on before the other Borough had been disposed of ; and I felt that nothing could be more repugnant to my feelings, upon the grounds of policy and propriety, while there was a chance of the other Bill being rejected, not to be able to state the determined intentions of the Government. On the very day, therefore, that fixed for the debate upon the East Retford Bill, I took measures for the assembling of my colleagues, in order to lay the question before them. That meeting took place on a Sunday, but no final determination was come to on that day. I repeated my unwillingness to be present in the House at the discussion, unless I possessed some authority to declare the intentions of Government ; and on Monday, the very morning of the day on which the division took place, a second meeting of my colleagues was held, to reconsider the question. Most certainly I was not authorised, as a member of the Government, at the meeting, also, as their organ in this House, my consent to the transfer to the franchise to Birmingham. even if had been so disposed myself, My Right Honourable Friend observed, that in the previous discussion I took a different line of argument upon the question from that which I adopted then—

Mr. HUSKISSON here observed, that he did this inadvertently,

Mr. PEEL continued: My Right Honourable Friend says he made this observation inadvertently, and I thought at the time he had spoken of this matter inadvertently, and in the heat of argument. My Right Honourable Friend said, that if he had only one Borough to deal with, he would consent to give it to a great manufacturing or commercial town, and he says that an inference was to be drawn from what I said, which warranted him in thinking my opinions to coincide with his, This is most certainly the very first time I ever heard that any such inference was to be drawn from what I said upon this subject; and I really must say, that in all the discussions which have taken place upon the question, I never heard that any such inference could be drawn from any thing I said, or from any argument I had advanced Sure I am, at all events, that no authority was given to me by the Members of the Government to make any admission upon the subject of the single Borough. The Right Hon. Gentleman will recollect, that on the Sunday when the meeting took place, I told him he was in a different situation from the other Members of the Government, I said to my Right Hon. Friend, " You have made a declaration upon the subject of the single Borough, which may embarrass you—you have already declared, that if there was only one Borough to dispose of, you were prepared to give the franchise to a commercial and manufacturing town." My Right Hon. Friend may not recollect this —very probably he does not. But this I certainly did understand from the Right Hon. Gentleman, and I think he will bear me out in what I say, that he entered into the views of the Government, until the question came to be further considered, and that on the night when we voted on different sides, he had agreed to support the views of the Government. Reserving the right of judgement vested in each individual Member of the House and the Government, I think the Right Hon. Gentleman will recollect, that until the House of Lords came to a decision upon Penryn, he agreed on that night to adhere to the Resolution moved by the Hon. Member for Hertfordshire. The Right Hon. Gentleman will correct me if I am mistaken; I think, however, the Right Hon. Gentleman will admit he declared, that when the Penryn Bill came to be disposed of, the time would come for the redemption of his pledge, but at present he thought the better course would be to adhere to the course adopted by the Government. I certainly understood the Right Hon. Gentleman to acquiesce in this proposition. I am not indeed quite certain that he did not propose it. Upon what night the Right Hon. Gentleman proposed to redeem the pledge he had given I did not know ; but knowing that he had given his assurance of voting with me on that night, I sat beside my Right Hon. Friend throughout the evening with the fullest impression that he would vote with me, and I did so even after I had heard the speech of my Right Hon. Friend, under the conviction that the further consideration of the Bill would be postponed [hear, hear!]. In the course of the deliberations with my collegues upon this subject, I obsererved that this was the first time the disfranchisement of a Borough had been made a Cabinet question. It was also observed, that upon questions of this kind various opinions might be formed, according to the different consitution of the minds of each individual when applied to a subject involving matter of judical discussion. If the Penryn Bill was thrown out, it was therefore understood that each individual was to be allowed to vote according to his peculiar impression of the merits of the case. I do not know whether we did not come to a Resolution of that kind; but this I am sure of, that such was the understanding among us. I deny, however, most positively and most unequivocally, that I ever gave utterance to any opinion upon the course I meant to pursue upon the subject of the single Borough. In the haste and anxiety of debate I may have expressed myself, perhaps, imperfectly, but I deny that I gave any authority to form such a conclusion. I would ask, indeed, after what I have stated, whether it was even at all likely that I should do so? I approached the question perfectly free and unfetterred, but I felt that under the circumstances I have stated, I was not at liberty to declare my opinions. In the course of the debate, however, on that evening, my Right Hon. Friend was reminded by a Noble Lord (Lord Sandon), who spoke from the Gallery, of the promise he had made upon the subject of the transfer of the franchise of this single Borough, And here I would observe, that my Right Hon. Friend has not a little surprised me to night, by declaring that he could not consent to accept as an apology for not redeeming his pledge, the paltry subterfuge of their having no precise knowledge in that House of what had taken place in the other. Now, unless I am very much mistaken, the Right Hon. Gentleman argued upon that very occasion, that the House of Commons had no such knowledge of the proceedings of the House of Lords as would warrant them in concluding that the franchise of Penryn was not to be disposed of in the way they had determined. The Right Honourable Gentleman contended, at least, that they had no official or formal knowledge of the fact which would authorise them in forming a conclusion. I possess, however, a *Report of the debate*, and I shall take the liber-

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ty of reading the passage to which I allude.; "It ought not to be forgotten, in considering the present question, that there was a Bill which had been sent from that House to the other House of Parliament, and which they could not know might not pass into a law; and leaving the arguments upon the transfer of the franchise to Birmingham totally out of the question, I think it would be highly inexpedient, without any knowledge, at least without any regular knowledge, of the fate of that Bill, to send up a second Bill to the House of Lords with a similar provision." After such a declaration as this, I confess I was surprised to hear the argument of my Right Hon. Friend—[Mr. Huskisson here said, we believe, that he meant they had no conclusive proof].—My Right Hon. Friend says he had no conclusive proof of the loss of the Bill. If it passed, then he obtained the objects he desired. But I agree with him that there was no formal information upon which they could proceed or upon which they could consent to rescind the Resolution. I do, however, assure my Right Hon. Friend, that if he had said he must redeem the pledge he gave on that night—if he had told me he thought it would be more consistent to redeem the pledge at once—he never would have heard one single syllable from me upon the subject. We had come down to the House with a different understanding; but if he had said to me that the time was come when he ought to redeem the pledge he had given them, then the matter might have ended without any difficulty. My Right Hon. Friend, however, did vote against the Government, and that gave rise to the transactions of which I am about to speak. I have now stated all I know upon this subject, and the course I pursued through the deliberations. My Right Hon. Friend says that he saw looks he did not like since he gave the vote, from some persons, and heard of observations being made by others, which had given him great dissatisfaction. I do not know whether mine are the looks which my Right Hon. Friend did not like, but I must say that my Right Hon. Friend is very much deceived if he supposes that I looked with any displeasure upon the occasion, or that I attached more than a very slight importance to the difference of opinion which had been expressed. Knowing the understanding which prevailed between us upon the course which was ultimately to be adopted, I was prepared to meet my Right Hon. Friend with feelings very little altered. I should have thought, and I say it with perfect fairness that it would have been better if my Right Hon. Friend had stated to me the grounds of the vote he intended to give, before he did give it. The Right Hon. Gentleman, however, proposed that the decision upon the question should be postponed; but, after what had passed, I had no alternative but to press the question to a division. I assure the House and the Right Hon. Gent. that I never prefered any complaint upon the subject of the Right Honourable Gentleman's vote to any Member of the Ministry; and nothing ever gave me more surprise than to find that the consequences of that vote were a tender of the resignation of the Right Hon. Gentleman's office. I had never conveyed to any one the slightest expression of dissatisfaction; and nothing. I repeat, surprised me more than that tender of resignation. I have now done with the first of these periods contained in the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech, and that part which refers more particularly to myself. I now approach to second and subsequent part of these transactions, and I confess I do so with feelings of the most painful interest—the more painful, because the Right Hon. Gentleman has made several observations upon the conduct of the Noble Duke at the head of the Government, necessarily and unavoidably in his absence; but some of them in a spirit which I deeply regret. Regret them, I say I must, because I know the intentions of that Noble Duke; and if I did not know them, I can assure the House most solemnly, I would not be here to address them from this place, and upon this occasion. I repeat, therefore, that I do think some of these observations were made in a spirit not calculated to do justice to that Noble Person, or to give a perfectly fair representation of those circumstances which led to the present occurrence. In order to understand this part of the question, I must take leave to refresh the memory of the House, by reading that letter upon which the whole question mainly depends. As that question merely turns upon the fact of—whether the first letter to the Noble Duke did, or did not, contain a formal resignation of his office, I have no better method of enabling the House to arrive at a decisive judgment, than by referring to its terms and submitting them fairly to a candid consideration. My Right Honourable Friend having voted against me on the night of the day when he had separated from his colleagues, with an avowal of an intention to vote with me, addressed a letter, at two o'clock in the morning, to the Head of the Government [The Right Hon. Gentleman here read the letter of the 20th of May]. Now, he would ask any Member of that House, whether the expressions of that letter did not amount fairly to a tender of resignation [hear, hear!]? The words certainly did not convey a tender of a nature formal and unqualified; but when a Member of a Government addresses the Head of that Government, and loses no time in affording him an opportunity of placing his office in other hands [hear, hear, hear!]; and when he concludes by regretting the necessity of troubling him with such a communication [hear!], would any public man, or any man acquainted with the language or habits of public men, put any other construction upon such a letter than that it conveyed a plain tender of resignation [hear, hear!]? The Honourable Gentleman has dealt most ingeniously some parts of his arguments, and gathered together a number of minute circumstances which he alleges to have contributed to his dissatisfaction; but let it be remembered that I had never uttered a single expression which the Right Honourable Gentleman could be offended with; that he had never heard a single observation upon the subject from me; nor had I the slightest cause to understand that he intended to separate himself from the Government, although I undoubtedly did hear that the fact of our voting against each other had given rise to various rumours, in and out of the House, of disunion among the Members of the Government; the conclusion of this affair at East Retford being considered the test of that disunion. My Noble Friend at the head of the Government received this letter of resignation, it was said, in a box in the usual way, and yet this was called the same as a verbal communication. But could it be really said that it was so here? If men wish to avoid the appearance of giving sanction to rumours of dissension and disunion, is it not the most natural course for the one to wait upon the other, and state at once the reasons which influence any particular course of conduct [hear, hear!]? But was it to be said that a communication of that kind was to be considered the same as a letter, couched in such terms as those I have read, & sent too at a time when the Right Hon. Gentleman and any Noble Friend were actually living in the same street, and transacting public business within three or four doors of each other in Downing-street, before they were called upon to attend their duties in this House? Was it not even possible for my Right Hon. Friend to have written a note to the Noble Duke, requesting him to name a time when he might have an opportunity of calling and conversing upon the subject which seemed to require explanation [hear, hear!]? Every one who knew any thing of public life or of public men, must be satisfied that if the object of the parties be relief from any personal embarrassment, that object is always best effected by personal communications. With respect to tenders of resignation from those who from the Government of the country, I can not but think that they ought to be very sparingly dealt with [hear!]. I think that, as mankind are constituted, it is impossible to find any body of 12 or 13 men, among whom free discussion is permitted, who may not have many differences of opinion. It is obvious that these differences of opinion may be either altered and modified by concession, or by a gradual approximation of the one party and the other to a common point. I consider also, that provided there be not a great question of principle involved, it is perfectly fair and honourable in the Members of a Government to act in conjunction with, and to support the views of the majority of that Government, although these may not be perfectly accordant with their plans at the moment, and retaining their offices while they support the measure which they do not exactly approve [hear!]. If principles were disapproved of by a Minister—if his policy in any material point was counteracted—if an unfortunate crisis had arisen which called on him to dissent from his colleagues—then indeed, I admit that he is at liberty to retire—but this liberty, I do think, is one that ought to be sparingly exercised; and for this reason, that it is calculated to lead to great embarrassment, and to relieve the retiring Minister from a responsibility that properly belongs to him—and that is not very fairly often imposed upon another [hear, hear!]. When the intelligence of the tender of the resignation of my Right Hon. Friend was made known to me, I own I received it with surprise, especially when I considered it in relation to the occasion in which it originated. The first letter was one, according to the admission of my Right Hon. Friend himself, hastily—inconsiderately—and I must say, in my opinion, unwisely written and addressed to the Noble Duke. It was calculated, though I most sincerely believe it was not intended by my Right Hon. Friend, to create great embarrassment; but what course was left open for the Noble Duke? He was either bound to have regarded the letter as it was—a tender of resignation—and have acted as he had done or he must have said to his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Huskisson), "I will not receive it as a tender of resignation. So greatly do I feel the importance of your services—so essential are they to the existence and maintenance of Government, that I solicit you to remain" [hear, hear!]. What construction would the world put upon such an address as this from the Minister at the head of the Government? What would be the general impression respecting it, especially if it were made when no dissatisfaction had been expressed by the Noble Duke of the conduct of his Rt. Hon. Friend, and no offence whatever was communicated to him to have been taken by the part he had acted [hear, hear!]. My Right Hon. Friend complains much of the letter addressed to the Noble Duke being converted to public use, as it was marked "private and confidential." Such marks in communications on important matters between Ministers of the Crown were customary; but the character of the communication, and not the terms in which it is conveyed, should determine the propriety of making a public use of it; and I contend that no inscription, that no indorsement whatever, could alter the character of this letter. It was impossible, by any terms such as these, to alter the character and nature of the communication; and one has no right, by the terms "private and confidential," to impose secresy, unless the character of the communication justifies it. And I contend, that there was no substantial ground for restricting the liberty of the Noble Duke to act upon it as he did, if he had addressed a letter of resignation to him more formally. What was the nature of the letter, and to what did it relate? It referred to a vote of the House of Commons—to an appearance of disunion among Ministers, the colleagues of both the Noble Duke and my Right Hon. Friend. Was this a letter on such subjects of a nature to be concealed from the Crown and from the other Ministers? I submit that it was not, and that my Noble Friend would not be authorised in such a concealment. Again, I say, that the propriety of with-holding the letter or not depended upon its nature and not the terms of it; and that the nature of this letter was not such as could impose the obligation on my Noble Friend of not communicating it to his King and his Colleagues [hear, hear!]. The Right Honourable Gentleman then read the letter of the Duke of Wellington in reply to the letter of Mr. Huskisson on the 20th of the letter in which the Duke of Wellington states, that "had I any alternative but either to solicit you to remain in office *contrary to your sense of duty*—

Mr. HUSKISSON was understood to express dissent from the latter part of the sentence, as his letter did not contain such a declaration.

Mr. Secretary PEEL continued: If such a meaning were not conveyed in express terms, it was the obvious inference from the declaration, that it was "the only means in my power of preventing injury to the King's service." It may be; that my Noble Friend might not have conveyed his sentiments in the course of these communications with the nicely-balanced precision of expression of those more accustomed to civil life [hear, hear, hear! and laughter]. But the main object of consideration was, whether or not there was any intention of giving offence; and it is my conviction that there was no such intention. Periphrastic phrases might have been resorted to, and various modes of explanation might be suggested; but what ought to be regarded was the character of the communications [hear, hear, hear!] Throughout them the Noble Duke reminded my Right Hon. Friend to bear in mind, that the desire to retire from the King's service originated with himself, and not with the Noble Duke. His language was, to remember "it is your own act, and not mine" [hear, hear!]. My Right Honourable Friend states as a ground for not withdrawing the letter addressed to my Noble Friend, the apprehension he entertained, of being lowered by such a course of conduct. But if my Right Hon. Friend would have allowance made for his feelings—if he would think that his services would be paralysed, and that his influence would be lowered, was not something to be allowed for the feelings of others [hear!]? Should it not also be considered in what situation the Noble Duke at the head of the Government would be placed, had he pursued a different course from that which he had done? Now his authority would have been lowered if he had been obliged to solicit the services of my Right Hon. Friend in the way adverted to in his letters [hear, hear!] And as an additional embarrassment to my Noble Friend, it should be considered that the situation was one in which he was placed without any fault of his; and how could he be supposed to continue to act with a Colleague who had tendered his resignation, and yet be bound to conceal that he had received such a tender? My Right Hon. Friend next adverted to the message communicated to him through a Noble Friend (Lord Dudley), and respecting this message he complained of a want of courtesy. It was complained of that my Noble Friend (the Duke of Wellington) remarked that "Huskisson was a man of sense." A great deal depended in the manner of stating and of communicating an observation of of this kind [hear, hear!. The mere statement that "Huskisson was a man of sense and knew how to act," could suggest nothing else than that Mr. Huskisson was a person of that political knowledge and experience, that he would pursue a proper and befitting course. But was the Noble Duke bound to point out any course to my Right Hon. Friend? On the other hand, consider the difficulty that presented itself to my Noble Friend in doing so. Whatever course he might point would carry with it the appearance of dictation, and on this account it was natural, in the position in which he was placed, that he should abstain from proposing any alternative of conduct to my Right Hon. Friend. But with respect to the message thus complained of, I have an impression on my mind that, in the conversation which I have with Lord Dudley on the subject, he added on the remark—"Huskisson is a man of sense, and he knows that I will not require any reparation inconsistent with his personal honour'" Either that expression or one similar to it was used by the Noble Duke; the effect of which, as I collected from my Noble Friend (Lord Dudley) was, that the Noble Duke would not require any thing which "would, in the slightest degree, tend to lower him" [hear, hear!. And again, with respect to the letter which my Right Honourable Friend complains of having been returned to him unopened, the circumstance under which it was so returned are these;—The Noble Duke had mentioned half-past two on Monday as the last honour for receiving the answer of my Right Honourable Friend. No answer had arrived up to that hour; in an interview which the Duke of Wellington had with the King, the successor of my Right Honourable Friend was proposed. Under these circumstances, my Noble Friend said, "that he returned the letter, as he did, not think it fair in him to open the letter of Mr. Huskisson, as he did not know that an interview had taken place, and that his successor had been named at that interview." With this ignorance on the part of my Right Hon. Friend, the Noble Duke did not deem it just in him to make himself acquainted with the contents of the letter addressed to him [hear, hear!]. This is the explanation of the letter being returned unopened to my Right Hon. Friend, and I am sure the House will appreciate the motives which prompted my Noble Friend under the circumstances under which he returned it. I own I cannot but regret that my Right Honourable Friend did not, upon mature and subsequent deliberation, consider it a befitting course for him to pursue, to withdraw his original letter. I cannot but consider that a letter written under such circumstances might with propriety be recalled; and I regret that out of such a transaction should arise a thing of so much consequence as the withdrawal of my Right Honourable Friend's participation in the King's Councils. Allusions have been made to some want of confidence, to a casual error having been taken advantage of, as a pretext for depriving my Right Honourable Friend of the place that he held in the King's service. Whatever may be the impressions entertained in any quarter upon this subject by others, I can only declare for myself, that if I had not a strong conviction that no such want of confidence did prevail, and had I not further the conviction that injustice was not done to my Right Honourable Friend, I would not have remained a Minister of the Crown [hear, hear!]. I am aware, Sir, that amidst the many charges and insinuations which have been made against public men and public measures on both sides of the House, it has been stated, that unless such a course of policy was adopted, certain Aristocratic influences threatened to make the adoption of a certain course of policy and the exclusion of certain persons the condition of their support of Government [hear, hear, hear!]. In answer to such an insinuation, I say, that I know not of any such exclusion being proposed as the means of purchasing such support; and sure I am that if such a proposal did come, it would be repelled with the scorn that it deserved [hear, hear!]. I do not believe that this Government can be carried on by a support dependant on the exclusion of any set of men from places of power [hear, hear!] That principle I have pursued hitherto, and will continue to pursue in my political course. I stated at an early period of this Session that, in my opinion, extreme principles of Government would not answer for the regulation and direction of the complicated interests of this country. Whether you call it a compromising course or a conciliatory one—whether a wise or an impolitic rule of policy, sure I am you cannot reconcile and promote the various interests of this Empire by doing injustice to others—by excluding any class of men from the fair opportunities of giving their service and support to the Government of the Coutry [hear, hear, hear!]. I adopt and acknowledge no invariable standard of principles and opinions. I profess attachment and adherence to no political nicknames of any kind. I will not be bound by preconceived notions or rules of conduct—be they called what they may. I neither profess rigidly to adhere to Mr. Canning's principles or to Lord Liverpool's principles—indeed I do not precisely understand the meaning of the terms—but I shall reserve to myself the privilege and the right of examining and deciding each case that comes before me on its own merits [hear, hear!], without tying myself down to any set of peculiar principles. The present change of Members of the Government was not occasioned by any difference of opinion on important points of policy, or measures as to the conduct of Government. It was most impossable to suppose that any disposition could exist in the Head of the Administration that his Government should be broken up at this period of the Session, before the Supplies of the year were voted. What view—what object could there be for such a disarrangement and embarrassment, at such a moment? The Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded to eulogize the spirit of moderation and firmness which characterised the Noble Duke at the head of the Government, and his desire to establish a stable Government, and proceeded:—I know the difficulties of our present situation; I will not disguise from myself and from the House that I am aware of it; but I approach it with a feeling, though free from presumptuous confidence, yet not partaking of the timidity of despair [cheers]. Placed in that situation, I can only say that my Sovereign shall have my best services so long as his Majesty is pleased to command them. Regardless of the calumnies to which public men on all sides of the House are subjected, I will give to the last hour, every energy I posses to persevere in that course which I have hitherto pursued, so long as my Sovereign shall consider my maintenance of it whorthy of his confidence [loud cheers].

(To be Continued.)